The Massillon Independent.

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HARD AT WORK ON THE STUMP

Politics Getting More Exciting as the Campaign Progresses.

THREE WEEKS TILL ELECTION

Massachusetts Republicans Give the Attorney General of United States a Hearty Indorsement—Thompson Issues Statement on Local Option Question—Lily Whites Lose Out.

Boston, Oct. 6. — The Massachusetts Republican convention adopted without remonstrance a platform calling for such tariff changes as might be found necessary from time to time, with the understanding that they be applied to all sections of the country and to all industries. Harmony prevailed at the convention, which renominated by acclamation a state ticket composed entirely of men now in office, as follows: Governor, Curtis Guild, Jr.; lieutenant governor, Eben S. Draper; secretary of state, William M. Olin; auditor, Henry E. Turner. The convention cheered the United States attorney general, William H. Moody, repeatedly. As chairman of the committee on resolutions he took a prominent part in the proceedings, and after he read the platform the

WILLIAM HENRY MOODY.

other members of the platform committee reported a resolution approving his accomplishments, especially his efforts toward carrying out the provisions of the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws. The platform expressed special commendation of President Roosevelt; administration of Governor Guild approved; public ownership of railroads opposed; expressed sympathy with the "suffering and outraged Jews in Poland and Russia, although with a sense of profound humiliation that our own garments are not free from the innocent blood of Americans of African descent," and, dealing with disfranchisement of negroes in the south, urges enforcement of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution. Led by Eugene N. Foss a blow was given the advocates of increased reciprocal trade schedules and immediate tariff revision by the shaping of a tariff plank which was less radical than the tariff plank of the platform last year.

Statement of Thompson.

Columbus, O., Oct. 6.—Following the example of his opponent, Carmi A. Thompson, Republican candidate for secretary of state, in a letter to the Rev. Homer J. Smith of Delaware, O., declares himself in favor of county local option. His letter follows. "Replying to your communication of today, will say that many persons have requested me upon different occasions to express my views with reference to the temperance legislation now before the general assembly. I might say that I can not see how this question can become a direct issue in this campaign, since neither a governor nor members of the legislature are to be elected and since the secretary of state has nothing to do with legislation, either directly or indirectly. However, if anything further than my record on this subject, both as a member on the floor of the house and as speaker of that body, is required, I will say that I heartily subscribe to the Republican party's platform declaration in favor of the local option principle, and that I am personally favorable to county local option and such temperance legislation as the sentiment of the people of Ohio will approve.'

Campaign Opening.

New York, Oct. 6.—The Republican state campaign was formally opened here Friday night with a ratification meeting that attracted a greater crowd than could be accommodated in Carnegie hall. Charles E. Hughes, the gubernatorial candidate, made the principal speech. Several matters touched upon in his letter of acceptance were elaborated by Mr. Hughes, and again emphasized that the question before the voters is good citizenship rather than politics.

Fine feelings without vigor or reason are in the situation of the extreme feather of a peacock's tail, dragging in the mud.—Foster.

Decided Against "Lily Whites."

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 6.—Attorney General Wilson rendered an opinion that the independent, or "Lily White" faction of the Republican party in Alabama can not use the party emblem in the November election. Some time ago the regular Republican organization, known as the "Black and Tans," decided to nominate a ticket against the Democratic nominees, and the independents sought to use the party emblem in the coming election and nominate a ticket. The regular organization contested this on the ground that the "Lily White" ticket was not sanctioned by the regular Republican organization. This contention was upheld by the attorney general.

Decided For Hildebrandt.

Columbus, O., Oct. 6.—The Ohio supreme court rendered its decision in the political controversy in the Sixth Ohio congressional district. The court declares Charles Q. Hildebrandt of Wilmington, O., and not H. L. Smith of Xenia, to be the regular Republican nominee for congress, and has ordered that Hildebrandt's name be placed on the official ballot. Last summer opponents of Hildebrandt held a rival convention and named Smith.

Debate Called Off.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 6.—The debate between Senator Bailey and M. M. Crane of Dallas scheduled for Saturday night was abandoned. Senator Bailey will speak at one place in the city and Crane at another, both at 8 o'clock in the evening. The committee representing Crane contended that he should be given the right of opening and closing the debate, and this being denied, called off the debate.

Utah Democrats.

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 6.—The Democrats of Utah nominated Orlando W. Powers of Salt Lake for congress, and Judge W. S. Whitcotton of Provo for justice of the supreme court. The platform indorses W. J. Bryan as the logical candidate for president of the United States.

Shaw at Hamilton.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw addressed a large audience here Friday night. The secretary arrived in the afternoon and spent two hours at the Butler county fair, where he spoke briefly.

"MURDER DOCTORS"

Was Cry That Caused Frenzy Among Women in New York.

New York, Oct. 6.—Believing that the "murder doctors," as they called the board of health physicians, were cutting the throats of their children in a public school in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, 1,500 women, nearly all of them Italians, stormed the school building in a mad effort to reach the little ones. Before the riot had been quelled, several policemen had been seriously injured by the infuriated women, and one of the rioters had been arrested. For several days physicians of the board of health have been examining the eyes and throats of the pupils. Three other schools in the same district also were stormed by women, who wrought themselves into frenzy after hearing of the so-called "murder doctors." In one case it was found impossible to quiet the rioters, and the pupils were dismissed for the day.

Soldiers Desert.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 6. — There were many desertions from the Eleventh infantry at Fort D. A. Russell since the order was received for the regiment to go to Cuba. One private was shot through the hip by a member of a squad of artillerymen rounding up deserters. The regiment left for Newport News, Va.

Mine Explosion.

Raton, N. M., Oct. 6.—An explosion occurred in the Dutchman coal mine at Blossburg, a small camp five miles from Raton, in which 15 miners are supposed to have lost their lives. The night shift of 15 men was working when the explosion occurred.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT CHICAGO—									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	*—9	15	1
Cleveland	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—5	12	2

Batteries — White, Smith and Towne; Bernhard and Clark.

AT BOSTON—									R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0—6	10	3
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	—4	6	3

Batteries—Orth, Chesbro and McGuire; Oberlin and Carrigan.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica..	93	56	.624	St. L...	74	72	.507
N. Y...	88	62	.587	Det't...	70	76	.479
Cleve..	87	64	.576	Wash..	55	95	.367
Phila...	78	67	.538	Bost...	49	104	.318

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEW YORK—									R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	—7	5	0
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	9	1

Batteries — Pfeffer and Brown; H. Mathewson and Bowerman.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica.	116	36	.763	Brook..	66	86	.434
N. Y..	96	56	.632	Cin'ti..	64	86	.427
Pitts..	92	60	.605	St. L...	52	98	.347
Phila..	71	82	.464	Bost...	49	102	.325

Rural Excitement.

"Was there much life in the country town from which you came?"

"Well, I guess! You ought to have seen the gatherings in our cemetery of a Sunday."—Harper's Bazar.

Cuban Comes to New York.

New York, Oct. 6.—The former vice president of Cuba, Domingo Mendez Capote, arrived here with his family on the steamer Morida from Havana.

CUBA'S FLAG KEPT ALOFT

Secretary Taft Says He Will Not Haul It Down.

IS CRITICISED BY AMERICANS

His Reply Plainly States That He Is Working For the Cuban Republic and That the Cuban Flag Will Fly as Long as He Is at Havana—Progress of Disarmament.

Havana, Oct. 6.—Replying to some rather caustic criticism made by Americans that the Cuban flag is flying over the palace while that building is being occupied by an official of the United States, Governor Taft said: "I am here working for the Cuban republic; therefore the Cuban flag will fly as long as I am here in that capacity."

Governor Taft said he believes that the only region where there was a possibility of trouble to be Camaguay. Cattle lifting and depredations to property is going on in that section.

General Pino Guerra, accompanied by his staff, rode through Havana and attracted much attention and applause.

The United States minister has received many claims for losses of animals and other damages. These he will present to the provisional government.

While disarmament will not be completed Saturday, it is confidently expected that the entire operation will be finished by Monday, with the exception of Puerto Principe province, which was less affected than any other province by the rebellion, now a favorite region for marauding bands, which should more correctly be called bandits than rebels.

Although the surrender of guns was not made compulsory either by the provisional government or the disarming commission, rebel commanders have given their followers to understand that the laying down of arms was a matter of duty. The result is that the number of rifles surrendered is larger in proportion to the number of men disbanded than the government expected. For instance, 800 rebels disbanded in Pinar Del Rio province turned in 600 guns. Governor Taft regards this proportion rather better than the average, but reports from Santa Clara indicate that nearly all the guns of General Guzman's command were surrendered. A great majority of the rebel rifles are old and poor, and many dilapidated weapons have been turned in.

In Pinar Del Rio practically all the rebels disarmed and returned to their homes. In western and southern Havana the work of disbanding is going on steadily and probably will be completed today. Assistant Secretary of State Bacon and Captain McCoy will visit eastern Havana, and hope to complete disarmament there without loss of time. General Montero, commander of the forces in eastern Havana, visited the palace and agreed to the disarmament conditions. Matanzas province has no insurgents with the exception of a few of Montero's followers. In Santa Clara province disarmament is going on vigorously, and the disarmament commissioners and the provisional government are received with every evidence of good will. Disarmament has been completed in Santiago province with the exception of small forces in the vicinity of Manzanillo, which will disband.

It is agreed that all the insurgents will be permitted to keep the horses ridden by them in the campaign. In order to prevent substitution on the way home all the horses were branded with marks of the respective commanders. This will not prevent original owners from bringing claims for their animals or the value thereof against the government.

Revelation to Cubans.

Havana, Oct. 6—None of Ex-President Palma's intimates, save the cabinet officers, his private secretary and Consul General Steinhart, had any knowledge of Palma's communication in September to the government at Washington, and the greatest surprise is manifested at the fact that Palma actually suggested intervention as a solution. It was well known that Palma was nervous and fearful, but it was not generally believed that he was so ready to give up, although it had often been rumored that he was weakening. Ex-Secretary of State O'Farrill declined to be quoted on the subject of Palma's Washington correspondence. He alleged that the Washington dispatches giving the text of the correspondence were erroneous in certain respects. He declined, however, to specify in what respect they were erroneous.

Eelevator Fell.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 6.—An elevator carrying five persons fell from the fourth floor of the Grand opera house building. O. H. Powell, H. A. Miller and Charles Moore were seriously hurt, A. B. Cohen and John F. Miller slightly injured, all residents of this city.

He is not only idle who does nothing, but he is idle who might be better employed.—Socrates.

CYCLONIC CAPERS

New Orleans Had a Busy Day With Tropical Tornadoes.

New Orleans, Oct. 6.—This locality was visited by three tornadoes Friday. The first struck West Baton Rouge parish, killing Mrs. Theodule Foret and her daughter, Mrs. White. Mrs. Foret's body was found in a field near her demolished house. Two children in Mrs. Foret's house were fatally injured, and five men were injured in the collapse of the sugar refinery on the St. Delphine plantation. The city of Baton Rouge was slightly damaged. In St. James parish one woman was killed. Mrs. S. R. Webber and daughter and Mrs. John Meyer and also a negro were reported fatally injured. Fifteen buildings were blown down in that parish. At Pontochatoula George Hawes, his son and daughter were killed in the collapse of their house, and another child of Mr. Hawes was fatally injured. A negro was also fatally injured there, besides injuries to a dozen persons.

The second tornado struck New Orleans. No lives were lost here, but property damage reached $500,000 and about 50 persons were injured, one fatally. Fully 800 buildings were damaged, about 75 of which were blown flat. Most of the demolished buildings were cabins, and it was here that nearly all the injuries occurred. The path of the tornado through the city was about eight miles long, entering from the Mississippi river at Audobon park and traveling northwest to Marengo and Carondelet streets and then, after a circuitous course to Gravier and Magnolia street, it went northward out of the city. In places the storm's path was about 30 feet wide and only at two or three points did it reach 100 feet in width.

Near Biloxi, Miss., the third tornado swept through the woods, demolishing part of a lumber train and injuring two men.

Alabama Tornado.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 6.—A tornado passed between Kushler and Mauvella, Ala., about 12 miles from Mobile. So far as known no lives were lost, but the section covered by the storm was swept clean of trees, fences and houses. Trees were piled on the railroad tracks, delaying traffic over an hour; lumber was driven its whole length into the ground, large holes were dug in the earth by the force of the wind and telegraph wires were prostrated. Mobile did not feel the effects of the tornado.

Verdict In Kimmel Case.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—A verdict for $8,915 against the New York Life insurance company was rendered in United States court by the jury in the case of George C. Rankin, receiver for the First National bank of Niles, Mich., who sought to recover $7,736 insurance on the life of George A. Kimmel, former president of the Farmers' State bank of Arkansas City, Kan., who mysteriously disappeared in 1898. Interest was also awarded, making the total amount $8,915.50.

Bridge Collapsed.

Menominee, Mich., Oct. 6.—While a party of 25 students of Oconto, Wis., high school were standing on a foot bridge at Oconto Falls the structure collapsed, hurling the whole party 40 feet into the stream. William Ballou, 14, was killed, and Viga Sentil, Hazel Denison, Frank Donlevy and Professor Newcomb were badly hurt. Several others were slightly injured. The bridge is 200 feet long, but the water in the stream is only three feet deep.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Explosion in Philadelphia subway killed eight workmen, 40 injured.

Charles Phillips, 27, run down and killed by switch engine at Akron, O.

E. W. Mounts of Marion, O., on his first run was killed in a wreck at Corning, Ohio.

Three children of Joseph Vauter of Portland, Me., perished in fire caused by lamp explosion.

Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Bacon arrived Friday in Washington from New York and left at once for Cuba.

Failures during the week in United States 136, same week last year 189. In Canada 22, last year 25.

A. J. Cassatt, president of Pennsylvania Railway company, reported almost recovered from recent illness.

Russell Cadotte, 15, bellboy, fell from fifth floor of Sloane hotel at Sandusky, O., and was instantly killed.

So far 29 bodies recovered from Pocahontas mine disaster, near Bluefield, W. Va. It is believed more are still entombed.

Jennie Anderson indicted at Youngstown, O., on charge of second degree murder for beating her 5-year-old stepdaughter to death.

Dun's Review.

New York, Oct. 6.—R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade says there were no unfavorable developments except the damage by storm in the south, which was almost entirely local in effect. Autumn trade is in full swing, especial activity being reported in dry goods, millinery and footwear. Manufacturing plants are engaged far in advance in all the leading industries. Railway earnings in September were 9.2 per cent larger than last year's figures. Liabilities of commercial failures reported for September are $6,255,995, compared with $8,039,547 a year ago.

A Russian does not become of age until he is twenty-six.

ANOTHER TRY BY PROMOTERS

To Make the "Electric Mule" Work on the M. & E. Canal.

PLAN IS NOT ALL REVEALED

Brief History of Original Attempt to Operate Canal Boats by Electric Power—Dayton Firm Will Build Airships—Governor's Ultimatum to Gregg—Ohio News.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 6. — Promoters will have another try at the "electric mule" project on the Miami & Erie canal. Articles of incorporation authorizing a capitalization of $200,000 were filed at Columbus by W. B. Whiting, C. E. Sanders, R. F. Denison, C. C. Owens and A. J. Sperry, all of the city of Cleveland. W. B. Whiting of the firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, to which all of the incorporators belong, declared that until the incorporation of the new Lake and River Transit company is completed no information will be given by its attorneys as to the men behind it or its ultimate purpose, except as stated in the articles of incorporation. It is understood that Squire, Sanders & Dempsey are acting as incorporators for large capitalists who will endeavor to resuscitate the so-called "electric mule" project.

The articles of incorporation state the purpose is to operate boats on the Miami & Erie canal, by electricity, from poles and overhead wires, or by traction power on the berme bank, between Cincinnati and Toledo. It has the power to acquire the apparatus and equipment now there, and to make additions that may be needed.

The original "electric mule" company was incorporated as the Miami & Erie Canal Transportation company, which is in the hands of receivers C. C. Richardson and J. G. Schmidlapp. Attorney General Ellis has a suit pending against the company to compel it to remove its equipment from the canal, and to have its franchise on the canal declared void. The company was required by the terms of the franchise to fully equip the canal and operate boats within a certain time. That time had long since elapsed before Mr. Ellis brought his action. The attorneys for the company claim that the company was prevented from completing the equipment within the stipulated time by litigation. There was a provision in the franchise by which the company was to have longer time if stopped in the equipment work by suits in court. The state holds that by this was meant injunctions from property owners along the line, whereas suits brought were by creditors to secure claims.

The state board of public works adopted a resolution extending the time in which the equipment should be completed, but Governor Herrick and Attorney General Ellis refused to sign it, so it is null and void.

An effort was made by stockholders of the company to secure permission from the legislature to convert the enterprise into a traction car line. All connected with the "electric mule" admitted that the enterprise, so far as the electric propulsion of canal boats was concerned, proved to be an absolute failure. After an exciting contest the attempt to convert the project into an electric traction line was defeated by the legislature.

FATAL FIGHT.

Two Men Go Through Fourth Floor Window In Their Struggle.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 6. — Clutched in each other's arms, two young men fell from the fourth story of the Lake Shore railroad office building and were hurled to their death on the pavement. They were J. V. Bunts, 30, and Harry Wilfred, 17, clerks in the office of the superintendent of motive power of the Lake Shore railroad. Bunts was killed instantly and Wilfred died on the way to a hospital. The young men had some trouble, a renewal of which led to an altercation. During their flight to the pavement, in which their bodies were hurled over and over, neither relaxed the death-like grasp they maintained from the beginning of the scuffle which led to their fall, and each held on to the other till their bodies struck the pavement and lay motionless where they fell.

Will Build Airships.

Dayton, O., Oct. 6.—Notice was received from John A. Page, secretary of state of Arizona, of the incorporation of the International Aero Vehicle company. The capitalization is for $5,000,000, and the incorporators are Walter G. Critchlow, Charles Oliver Jones and Richard C. Isphording, all of Dayton. The company proposes to erect in this city a factory for the manufacture of airships, the interim, however, being devoted to public demonstration of the Jones invention.

Ignored by Grand Jury.

Xenia, O., Oct. 6.—The grand jury ignored the cases of C. W. Ryan and Dr. H. R. Hawkins, charged by the drys with buying votes in the recent local option election and bound over from the court of Mayor Brennan.

Mastodon's Teeth.

Marysville, O., Oct. 6.—A mammoth tooth, pronounced by local and visiting scientists to be the molar of a prehistoric mastodon, was unearthed on the farm of Charles Coe. The tooth weighs four pounds and is by far the largest of the five discovered in this vicinity within the past few months. It is in a state of almost perfect preservation. The discoveries have attracted wide attention and extensive exploration will soon be commenced.

Gregg Must Go.

Columbus, O., Oct. 6.—It is stated Governor Harris does not propose to temporarize longer with John W. Gregg of Piketon, the remaining Athens hospital trustee, who has not complied with the request to tender his resignation. Friday the governor sent Gregg a peremptory letter, demanding his resignation at once. Should it not be received next week, Gregg will be removed from office.

Mouser's Condition Critical.

Fremont, O., Oct. 6.—Congressman Grant E. Mouser's condition as reported is comfortable, but the patient is by no means out of danger. His brother, Dr. Ambrose Mouser, of Latty, Ohio, came to Fremont and it will be determined at a consultation whether an operation will be performed. The patient's heart action is very bad, and he suffers constant pain. His case is critical.

Indicted For Murder.

Portsmouth, O., Oct. 6.—Among the indictments returned by the grand jury were two for murder in the first degree against Jarred O. Hughes, who shot and killed his wife, Flora Hughes, and John Harr, at a prominent street corner. Sheriff Ketter discovered that Hughes planned an escape from the county jail, but owing to a tip given by another prisoner the attempt was frustrated.

Killed by Train.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 6. — Howard Howe, 23, and Luther Shepperd, 20, of College Corner, Ind., were killed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton newspaper train from Cincinnati. The engineer claims they were lying asleep on the track when struck. Howe was instantly killed, but Shepperd was picked up alive and died two hours later at his home.

Noted Negro Very Ill.

Xenia, O., Oct. 6.—Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett of the African Methodist Episcopal church, having charge of the Eastern states, and one of the most prominent colored church men and statesmen in the country, is thought to be on his death bed in his home at Wilberforce university, near here. He has been ill for more than a year of dropsy and other complications.

Sandusky Owes Its Mayor.

Sandusky, O., Oct. 6.—By a report of the state inspector, F. A. Parmalee, it is shown that the city of Sandusky owes its mayor $224.50 fees he has failed to collect. His name is John P. Molter. The chief of police, C. A. Wingate, owes the city $48 55. Examiners usually find that mayors owe their municipalities.

Jury Did Not Indict.

Portsmouth, O., Oct. 6.—Regarding the charges of attempted bribery in the recent Milner-Corn judicial contest in this district, the Scioto county grand jury made its report. No indictment was returned, but the jury recommends that the evidence obtained be ordered sent to the authorities in Pike county.

Damages Awarded.

Norwalk, O., Oct. 6.—Damages amounting to $250 have been awarded Fay Payne, 16, Sandusky, against Clarence B. Dodge, the young Cleveland millionaire. Miss Payne claimed she received injuries when her horse took fright at Dodge's machine. She asked $10,000 damages.

Lightning Killed Two.

Fort Clinton, O., Oct. 6.—Emil Fleckner, 18, and Fred Hotfinter, 23, of Lacarne, while under a tree were struck by lightning. Fleckner was killed and Hotfinter was injured, but will recover.

VEILED REFERENCE

To Polygamy Charge Made by Mormon President In a Sermon.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 6.—A long address by Joseph E. Smith, president of the Mormon hierarchy, was the principal event at the seventy-seventh semi-annual conference of the Mormon church. Smith talked of his recent trip to Europe. He advised Mormon parents to discontinue the practice of sending their children to Berlin to study, saying that many of the Mormon young people there held themselves aloof from the church meetings in the German capital. He made no direct allusion to his own indictment for unlawful cohabitation with his five wives, but he said: "Let every man live such an exemplary life that there can be nothing said against him. Let him be true to his people; let him be true to Zion and pure in his ways, and the one God will uphold him whether he is deprived of his liberty or in prison cells."

Fell From Car.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 6.—Ralph Hutson, private in Troop C, Thirteenth United States cavalry, who came to Wichita with his company on a practice march from Fort Riley, died of injuries received by falling from a streetcar. Hutson enlisted from Fairmount, W. Va.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, $3 75@7 00; cows, $2 70@4 75; heifers, $2 60@5 35; bulls, $2 40@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 40. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $5 00@5 25; lambs, $5 50@7 35; yearlings, $5 65@6 00. Calves—$3 00@8 00. Hogs — Choice to prime heavy, $6 70@6 85; medium to good heavy, $6 55@6 65; butcher weights, $6 70@6 85; good to choice mixed, $6 50@6 65; medium mixed packing, $6 40@6 60; rough heavy packing, $6 00@6 30; straight heavy packing, $6 35@6 50; pigs, $5 50@6 00. Wheat—No. 2 red, 73⅝c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export cattle, $5 25@6 00; shipping steers, $4 65@5 10; butchers' cattle, $4 65@4 90. heifers, $3 10@4 85; fat cows, $2 10@3 85; bulls, $2 15@4 90; milkers and springers, $30 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 00@6 35; wethers, $5 75@6 00; ewes, $4 75@5 25; mixed, $5 25@5 50; spring lambs, $7 90. Calves—Best, $9 00@9 25. Hogs—Heavies,@ $7 00; mediums, $7 00@7 05; Yorkers, $6 90@7 00, pigs, $6 65; roughs, $5 50@6 00; stags, $4 25@5 00.

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, $5 65@5 90; prime, $5 40@5 60; tidy butchers', $4 65@5 00; heifers, $2 50@4 75; cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@3 75; freesh cows, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 50@5 65; good mixed, $5 20@5 40; lambs, $4 50@7 75. Hogs—Heavy hogs, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $7 [illegible]@7 10; light Yorkers, $6 75@6 85; pigs, $6 60@6 70.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Prime dry-fed, $6 50@6 00; heifers, $3 50@4 25; fat cows, $3 25@3 50; bulls, $3 00@3 25; milkers and springers, $12 00@43 00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, $7 50; wethers, $5 50@5 75; mixed, $4 50@5 00; ewes, $4 75@5 00. Calves—$8 00 down. Hogs—Yorkers, $6 90; mediums, $6 90@6 95; heavy, $6 90@6 95; pigs, $6 50@6 60; roughs, $5 50@5 75; stags, $4 25@4 75.

NEW YORK—Cattle: Steers, $3 8[illegible]@5 90; bulls, $2 50@3 90; cows, $1 10@3 20; heifers, $3 30@3 75. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $5 50@5 50; lambs, $6 75@8 00. Calves—Veal, $5 00@8 00. Hogs—Staet and Pensylvania, $6 95@7 10. Wheat—No. 2 red, 73⅛c. Corn — No. 2, 54¾c. Oats—Mixed, 37½c.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 76@76½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 48@48½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 36½@37c. Rye—No. 2, 68@69c. Lard—$8 40. Bulk meats—$9 00. Bacon—$10 25.@ Hogs—$5 50@6 75. Cattle — $2 00@5 25. Sheep — $2 50@4 75. Lambs—$4 50@7 75.

TOLEDO — Wheat, 75½c; corn, 42c; oats, 36½c; rye, 63½; cloverseed, $8 40.

THE MAGNETIC COMPASS.

First Used on European Vessels In the Twelfth Century.

Some Asian people, perhaps the Chinese, discovered many centuries ago that a kind of iron ore possessed a very peculiar quality. We call this ore magnetic ore, or, in more common language, lodestone, and it is very widely distributed, especially in the older crystalline rocks. It was found that if a bit of lodestone were placed in water upon a piece of cork or straw braid it would turn till the axis of the stone assumed a north and south position. A phenomenon of magnetism had been discovered by means of an ore that is peculiarly susceptible to magnetic influence.

It is an open question whether the Chinese utilized the directive power of the lodestone, but it is certain that the first rude compass was not used on European vessels before the twelfth century of our era. By that time the true magnetic compass had been evolved through the discovery that if an iron or steel needle were stroked on a lodestone it would receive the attractive and directive power of this ore. With this appliance placed at the service of navigation the vessels that had hugged the coasts soon dared to venture even out of sight of land. A new impetus was gradually given to cartography, for now the true directions of the coast lines might be charted with some approach to accuracy. It was the happy fortune of Italian sailors to make the surprisingly excellent surveys of the directions and lengths of the Black sea and Mediterranean coasts and along the Atlantic to British waters that have come down to us in the so called Portulan maps.—Cyrus C. Adams in Harper's.

Twins.

Talking to a physician about twins and commenting upon the marvelous likeness they sometimes bear to one another, he gave an interesting fact regarding them. "You can always distinguish one from the other," said he, "no matter how great the resemblance, for the elder invariably has the broader face. Notice twins hereafter, and you can say with certainty that the narrower faced one is the younger of the two. I have no authority for saying that fewer male than female twins are born, but I am of the opinion that the couple are more frequently girls or girl and boy than boys. Twin brothers are few and far between."

A Husband's Retort.

A man, accompanied by his wife, visited a merchant tailor to order a suit of clothes. The couple differed as to the material and the manner of making, and the wife lost her temper.

"Oh, well," she said, turning away, "please yourself. I suppose you are the one who will wear the clothes."

"Well," observed the husband meekly, "I didn't suppose you'd want to wear the coat and waistcoat."—Everybody's Magazine.

Softly Sentimental.

"Have you any new song that is soft and mellow?"

"Well, here's one that just came in. It's called 'I Love My Little Oozy, Moozy Moo.' That sounds mushy, doesn't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The London Child.

The London child's life is often very like a rabbit's—one long scurry from superior beings.—London Spectator.

Reason governs the wise man and cudgels the fool.—From the Italian.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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OCAL HAPPENINGS.

iscovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schnerle, orner of Euclid and Walnut streets, son.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Felix, of Wallace reet, have returned home from a two eeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs. M. anigan, in Cleveland.

Mrs. Walter List entertained the San oy euchre club at her residence in ellman street Friday afternoon. our tables were occupied. The prizes ere won by Mrs. T. C. O'Brien and rs. W. C. Brown.

The Ohio Library Association will old its twelfth annual meeting at ortsmouth, October 23 to 26 inclu ve. Librarians and library trustees Ohio, West Virginia and Kentcuky ill be in attendance.

Friends of the Hon. George E. Bald in, of this county, now consul at uremberg, will regret to hear of his lness, and will hope for his speedy ecovery. Mr. Ernest Baldwin, of ew York, sailed October 4 on La Pro ence to join his father at Nuremberg.

Mrs. I. Ulman and the Misses Ade aide and Lilian Ulman will leave on Monday for Nashville, Tenn., to at end the wedding of Miss Ethel Mc Gwen and Mr. William A. Ulman, Mrs. Ulman's son. Robert H. Day, of his city, is to be an usher at the wed ing, which is to occur on Wednesday, October 10.

After an absence of three months in Montana and the heart of the Rocky ountains, Harold Hoover reached his ome in Massillon early Wednesday orning. In his travels he covered at least seven thousand miles, and pene rated heights, recesses and caverns in he vast Rocky mountain system that e seldom trod by the foot of man.

The Protected Home Circle held an njoyable session Friday evening. A lass of fifty-three men and women vere initiated by the supreme degr e taff, of Sharon, Pa., and Supreme President A. C. McLean and Supreme Orator J. M. Evans addrest the so ciety. Delegates were present from Akron, Alliance, Canton, Canal Dover and Coshocton. The local society now numbers 740 members.

A birthday party in honor of Mrs. Justin R. White was given at her resi dence, 22 West South street, Friday evening. All present report a pleas ant evening spent with music and cards. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Earley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wisdom, Miss Icea Robison, Mrs. Ballanger, Mrs. M. Laury, Wil liam Bell, C. C. Robinson, James Meyers, jr., E. Taylor, R. Boone, F. Scott and M. J. Hadnott. Mrs. White received a number of valuable pres ents.

The Ohio Library Association will hold its twelfth annual meeting at Portsmouth October 23 to 26, inclusive. Librarians and library trustees of Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky will be in attendance. "The Value of the Free Library; What it Should Afford to the People of the City, and of the Small Towns, and of the Rural Districts," will be the main topic of discussion. Under the Caption of "What May be Done in Ohio," there will be short talks by members of the state library commission upon the movement that has been launched in this state to obtain a new library building.

Mrs. Ava Mickens, mother of Philip Mickens, of this city, had an interest ing history. Mrs. Mickens was born in North Carolina, was sold as a slave at the age of 6 years and came to Li maville in 1867, after the war had set her free. She is survived by two brothers, Riley Skim, of Cleveland, and Allie Skim, of Forest, O., and the following children: Henry Mick ens, of Canton; Philip Mickens, of Massillon; Jerry Hill, of Thomas ville, Ga.; Mrs. Hattie Brown, of Chi cago; Mrs. Albert Johnson, of Pal myra, and Mrs. Florence Hollings worth, of Limaville, with whom she made her home. Mrs. Mickens was a devout christian, a consistent member of the U. B. church, and while health permitted was a regular attendant. The funeral will be held Sunday after noon, interment to be made in the Limaville cemetery. Mrs. Mickens was highly respected by a large circle of friends.

THE CLUB HOUSE.

The Roof Will be in Place in Another Week.

Contractor John Meinhart said Fri day that in another week or ten days he will have the roof of the new ath letic club house in place and that the interior work will move rapidly after that date.

The walls are above the second story and a dozen bricklayers are at work daily. Carpenters have about com pleted the work on the exterior of the frame house, which has been made the main entrance to the club house.

The brick walls for the swimming pool in the basement have been built but the basin has not been finisht.

CONTRACTOR HERE.

Work Will be Commenced on New Opera House Soon.

Contractor Christian, of Chicago, who will have charge of the work of the new opera house, is in the city, and hopes to have ground broken on the site within a few days. A part of the old residence remains on the rear of the site, but some work may be done on the front part of the lot. It is expected the lot will be cleared of buildings next week.

City Engineer Howald, Architect Bostick and Contractor Christian sur veyed the site Friday morning and placed grade stakes at various places. The delay in getting the site cleared has delayed work on the new theater.

Mr Christian feels confident, how ever, of rushing the work to comple tion this fall in spite of the delay. He says he will secure a force of men that will have the theater ready or use by the holidays.

MET IN THEIR ANNUAL REUNION

Fifty Representatives of the Allman Family.

A MEMORIAL POEM WAS READ.

The Guests Were Entertained at the Home of W. H. Allman —Dinner was Served in the Barn Because of Inclement Weather.

The annual reunion of the Allman family was held at the home of W. H. Allman, in Howells avenue, Thursday, with fifty representatives present. The day was spent in social reunion with a grand dinner served in the barn because of the inclement weather, which prevented the tables being spread under the trees on the lawn.

Frederick Allman, of Abilene, Kan., was present and gave a very interesting address concerning the family's connection. Mrs. Elizabeth Allman, aged 88 years, also recounted many interesting events that have come to her notice. The Allman, Boughman and Sprankle families of Canton, Navarre and Sherodsville, and the Garrigues, Allman, Myers, Strobel and Anderson families of Massillon were represented. Mrs. Margaret Wales, of Alliance, was present.

Mrs. Margaret Allman Stuart, of Pittsburg, could not be present, but sent the following poem to be a memorial of the event:

Upon this bright October day
We mingle here together;
We, the people of one good race,
We all came hurrying hither.

We love the good old family name,
We try to do it honor
By living honest, upright lives,
Our best gifts never squander.

And when this day is over,
When we each get home again,
When the sun in all his glory,
Shines out o'er hill and plain'

May it find us ever working
With an aim that's steady and true;
Each striving to help another,
And doing what good he can do.

FRENCHMAN WINS CUP.

Foreign Cars Only Ones to Finish Great Race.

New York, Vanderbilt Cup Course, Oct. 6.—(By Associated Press.)—Louis Wagner, in a one hunderd and ten horsepower French car, won the third international automobile race for the William K. Vanderbilt cup, completing the distance of 297.1 miles in 290 minutes 10 2-5 seconds, or at a rate of more than a mile a minute. Vincenzo Lancia, in an Italian car, was second; Antoline Duray, French car, third; Albert Coment, French car, fourth; Caimlo Janetzy, German car, fifth Only five cars finisht. Joseph Tracy, an American, made the fastest lap, and drove 29.7 miles in the remarkable time of 26 minutes 21 seconds. He suffered severely from wire troubles and was on his ninth lap when the race was called off. An Italian car driven by Dr. Weilschott broke its gear, went over an embankment, and the machinist was severely injured. Elliot Shephard ran into a spectator at Krug's corner. The man died later. Shephard then broke a crank shaft and dropt out.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Denver, Oct. 6.—(By Associated Press.)—The Woman's Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in convention here, elected Mrs. Laura Lidgely, of Marion, O., past grand mistress; Mrs. Cassie Clark, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., member of the board of trustees.

A GREAT DAY FOR MASSILLON.

Opening of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

EXCITEMENT BY FIRST TRAIN.

Crowds Lined the Track and the Locomotive Was Greeted With Cheers and Salvos of Artillery—Banquet at the Old Tremont House.

A copy of the Massillon News of March 20, 1852, contains a clipping from the Pittsburg Gazette which tells about the "grand opening of the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad to Massillon," which occurred on March 18 of the same year. The first train left Pittsburg at 8 a. m. It contained the officers and stockholders of the road and the invited guests "comprising the select and common councils of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, the representatives of the press and a number of citizens." At Alliance they were joined by more distinguisht citizens. The progress of the train is thus reported:

"The inhabitants of Strasburg, a pleasant village on the road, together with persons from the surrounding country, had assembled to see the novel spectacle of a locomtive and a long train of cars, and received them with loud huzzas. The train next stopt at Louisville, a flourishing little town, settled principally by French emigrants, where a large concourse was assembled. No stoppage was made between this place and Canton, where the train arrived at about a quarter past 2 o'clock, and was received with a salute of artillery. Vast numbers of ladies and gentlemen from the town and neighboring counties were in attendnce and the arrival of the cars was welcomed with much enthusiasm. A stoppage of about an hour and a half was made at this point, in order to give the passengers an opportunity of getting their dinners and examining the thriving and delightful town of Canton, the county seat of Stark county, one of the richest in the state. Owing to the immense influx of strangers it was no easy matter to procure any refreshments for the inner man, but we were fortunate enough to obtain an excellent dinner at the Eagle hotel, an admirable house kept by Mr. George Reynolds, who is a very courteous host and whom we commend to the favorable consideration of our readers.

"Leaving Canton at 4 o'clock we started on our way to Massillon, and did not experience the slightest difficulty in passing over any portion of the road. Before reaching Massillon, the approach of the train was signalized by the repeated discharges of a fine piece of ordinance, served in a soldier-like style by an artillery company, who fired one hundred and eight rounds, one for each mile of the road On the brow of the hill overlooking Massillon a flag staff was erected from which the stars and stripes fluttered in the breeze. The banks on each side of the road were lined with thousands of ladies and gentlemen, who waved their handkerchiefs and cheered, expressing their gratification at the advent of a day which will mark a new epoch in the history of the busy and prosperous town of Massillon. We have rarely seen a greater multitude assembled, nor one in which joy and satisfaction were more visibly depicted on the countenances of all present. We were pleased to see five hundred children from the Union school on the ground.

"The guests leaving the cars proceeded to the Tremont house, T. B. and A. Nutting proprietors, where they were most hospitably received At about 8 o'clock dinner was announced, and the guests partook of an entertainment provided for them.

"After the cloth had been removed the meeting was organized by General Dwight Jarvis taking the chair, who said that he was sorry the committee of arrangements had been unable to procure a larger room for the accommodation of the meeting, but that a fire had lately occurred in Massillon, in which one of their largest and best hotels, containing a fine room, suitable for an occasion of this kind, had been consumed, and that they had not had time to rebuild it. They had, however, provided the best accommodation in the town for the reception of their guests. (Cheers.) He then called on the toastmaster, Kent Jarvis, for his list.

"The most important toast of the evening was responded to by General Dwight Jarvis. It was 'The Projectors and Early Friends of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad.' General Jarvis said:

"'The sentiment now proposed very justly refers to the early friends of this enterprize. Among these, and indeed the original projector, I take pleasure in naming one, who of all others is most entitled to be thus designated—Captain James Duncan (applause), the active and enterprizing proprietor of this town. He saw at a glance the special importance of this work to this beautiful and fertile section of this state, and twenty years ago, at his instance, a charter was granted for the construction of a railroad from the Ohio canal at this place to the Ohio river, and its practicability was ascertained by a survey. If the accomplishment of the work had depended upon his wishes and his unceasing efforts it would have been completed years since. I regret exceedingly that circumstances beyond his control deprives us of the pleasure of his company on this occasion.'"

The guests were entertained over night by citizens of Massillon, the train leaving on its return trip at 10 o'clock the following morning.

GREAT WORK OF THE MARINES.

Disperse a Body of Two Hundred Insurgents.

THE REBELS AGREE TO DISARM.

Secretary Taft Wants Fifty-Five Hundred Men Sent to the Island—Mobile Mob Hangs Two Negroes Charged With the Usual Crime.

Havana, Oct. 6. —(By Associated Press)—A detachment of two hundred insurgents today rode into Caridad, a suburb of the city of Puerto Principe, waving machetes and threatening the people. Twenty American marines dispersed them and arrested thirty-nine. General Caballero, the insurgent leader, proceeded to the headquarters of the Commander of the Marines and demanded the release of the insurgents. Caballero and all of his followers who could be caught were disarmed. Thereupon Caballero promised that all the insurgents of his command would disarm.

Secretary Taft said today that he had no intention of turning back any portion of the expedition of fifty-five hundred troops ordered to Cuba. He feels that this number will be needed as a precaution against future trouble.

LYNCHING PARTY FORMED.

Threaten to Hang Two Negroes if Captured.

Mobile, Oct. 6.—(By Associated Press).—A committee of fifty men left here this morning to meet Sheriff Powers, who is returning, with two negroes charged with rape, from Birmingham. The committee expects to meet the sheriff thirty miles from Mobile. It is said the prisoners will be taken from the sheriff and lynched. Two thousand men met the Louisville & Nashville train this morning and were disappointed at the non-arrival of the prisoners, who had gone by another route.

Later.—Two hundred masked men met Sheriff Powers, with two negroes charged with assault, at Richardson switch, three miles north of Mobile, took the prisoners from him and hanged them on the spot The negroes had been taken to Birmingham for safe keeping and were being brought to Mobile for trial.

INSULTED A WOMAN.

Her Husband Shot and Fatally Wounded a Negro.

Hopkinsvill, Ky., Oct. 6.—(By Associated Press.)—Lindsey Leavell, a negro farm hand, insulted Mrs. J. T. Goode, wife of a Pembroke planter, yesterday. Early this morning Goode found Leavell at a neighboring farm and fired three loads of shot into his body, fatally wounding him. Goode surrendered.

COAL LANDS WITHDRAWN.

Congress Will be Asked to Amend Land Laws.

Washington, Oct. 6.—(By Associated Press.)—It is understood that the President has finally made up his mind to withdraw all of the coal lands not already taken up from entry under the land laws of the United States. It is expected that he will, by special message, request congress to change the statutes.

There is nothing that takes away the beautiful, womanly charms like a plodding, stooped, awkward carriage. There is absolutely no excuse for that as long as Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is made. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

MAYOR HAD TO BORROW MONEY.

Voucher For Payment of Police Not Honored by Auditor.

ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Circuit Court Sustains Judgment of the Common Pleas Court in the Case of Frank Stevens, Now Serving Time for the Murder of Joseph Burk.

Canton, Oct. 6.—Owing to the fact that County Auditor Oberlin refuses to honor the vouchers for the expenses of the Republican primaries, now in progress, Mayor Turnbull was compelled to go to one of the local banks Saturday noon and borrow $74 for the payment of the special police officers sworn in by him Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Clerk Paulus had no trouble in securing the voucher from the board of deputy supervisors of elections, but when he went to the office of the county auditor to have it casht or certified to, Auditor Oberlin was out of the city and those in charge of the office declared that they had no right to order the payment of the amount. Rather than have the men go without their pay Mayor Turnbull said that he would provide the money until such time as the money would come thru the regular channels.

Joseph Arnold, a young man working in a restaurant near the Wheeling & Lake Erie depot, was arrested by Detective Joseph Ryan on suspicion in connection with the burglary at George Davis' tailoring establishment, 505 East Tuscarawas street, where it was reported that $185 and some clothing had been secured. The police say the young man had in his possession a chisel such as was used in prying open the rear window and which fits the indentures on the sash of the tailor shop.

The circuit court Friday afternoon sustained the judgment of the common pleas court in the Frank Stevens murder case. Attorney Snyder, one of the attorneys of Stevens, who is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for the killing of Joseph Burk at Osnaburg, said that the defense had not decided whether the case would be carried to the supreme court, and will not decide until having read the court's opinion, which will be ready Monday morning.

CAUSE OF STRIKE.

Miners Demand Payment of Member's Dues.

Bellaire, O., Oct. 6.—The miners at the Schick coal mines, west of this city, have struck for fifty-three cents. John Beck, a miner quit, owing the company $22 rent. He had $8 coming to him in wages, which the company applied to their bill. He also owed the miners' union fifty-three cents dues, which they demanded the company to pay before taking out the money due them. The company refused, and a strike was declared. A union official investigated and ordered the men back to work, but they are still out.

BANKER FOUND GUILTY.

Wrecked Savings Bank at Newark Two Years Ago.

Newark, O., Oct. 6.—(By Associated Press.) — Cashier Lingafelter, who wrecked the Newark Savings Bank some two years ago, was found guilty of forgery, after the jury had been out eighteen hours. He was sentenced to the penitentiary a year ago, but secured a new trial.

WOOLEN MILLS BURNED.

Four Hundred Employes Thrown Out of Work.

Louisville, Oct. 6.—(By Associated Press.)—Fire in the warehouse of the Wayfield woolen mills today did damage amounting to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, covered by insurance. Four hundred people are thrown out of work.

FOREST FIRES RAGING.

Two Hundred Square Miles Burned in California.

Los Angeles, Oct. 6.—(By Associated Press.)—Extensive mountain fires in San Fernando, forty-five miles from Los Angeles, have been raging since yesterday morning. It is reported that two hundred square miles have been swept clean.

"Had dyspepsia or indigestion for years. No appetite, and what I did eat distressed me terribly. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."—J. H. Walker, Sunbury, Ohio.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be in not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day.

Three publications of not more than four lines, 25 cents.

WANTED

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMAN with small capital to manage and collect for company operating coin controlled machines; machines patentee and only machines of the kind. Address Opportunity, care this office.

GIRL.—An Experienced girl for general housework. None but experienced girl need apply. Inquire 313 E. Main.

GOOD bright young man, one who is not afraid of work. Good opportunity to right young man. Apply at Queen City Dye Works, W. Main St.

IF YOU ARE looking for a good honest bnsiness where income is big and can invest $1,000, we can interest you. Adaress X, care this office.

LABORERS—Four day laborers wanted. Inquire at Rhodes Glass Bottle Co.'s Works.

MAN—Strictly high grade man as State Manager large corporation, established 22 years, doing business every state in Union. Salary $2,100 for 10½ months per year and commission. Minimum investment $1,000 in Company and highest references required. Box 487, Milwaukee, Wis.

MAN who has had experience in handling furniture and stoves. Steady employment. Inquire at Benedict's store.

MEN—$91.00 monthly made passing bills, tacking signs, etc. Life business. No canvassing. Continental Distributing Service, Chicago, Ill.

MESSENGER Boy at Western Union.

FOR RENT

FIVE roomed house, 14 W. South street, well and cistern, gas. Possession Oct. 6. Inquire F. L. Hinderer, Mafferonian Hotel.

FLAT—Five roomed flat in Saller Terrace, all modern conveniences. Inquire G. J. Saller, Saller Hotel.

HOUSE—Five roomed house, city and cistern water. Inquire 323 West Main street.

HOUSE—5 roomed house and hall, 184 East Oak St., city water and gas; also barn. $15 per month. Call at List Bros office.

HOUSE of 7 rooms on Front street, near reservoir; city and cistern water; with 1 acre of ground. Inquire 234 E Tremont street.

OFFICE rooms over Rider & Snyder's drug store; desirable rooms with all conveniences; also large third floor will be fitted up to suit tenant; low rent. Inquire of F. L. Boerngen, at Humberger's store.

OFFICE ROOMS—Two office rooms in new Independent Bldg. Inquire at Independent office

For Sale or Exchange.

SIX roomed house with summer kitchen, 1¼ acres of ground, cistern and well water, north of Washington avenue on township line, for sale or exchange for city property. Inquire Warth Bros.

FOUND

BRACELET—Owner can have same by calling at Mrs. A. B. Oberlin, 12 Akron street, by paying for this advertisement.

NECKLACE—A necklace on Cherry street. Owner may claim the same by paying for this ad and a reward. Call or address 20 Danner street.

TO EXCHANGE.

UPRIGHT PIANO, good as new, for driving horse. Address H., care Independent.

FOR SALE.

BUILDINGS—Two out buildings for sale on premises, corner High St. and Spring alley. Inquire at 24 Plum street.

GAS STOVES. Inquire at Independent Co.

HOUSE and lot on Woodland avenue; house has seven rooms, with gas, city water, open stairway and cellar under whole house. lot 58x150. Price $2,300. Also one six roomed house on Washington avenue, will sell for $1,300. These are big bargains. F. L. Boerngen, at Humberger's store.

HOUSE—$900 house and lot, $300 cash, balance $6.00 per month. Address P. O. Box 201, Massillon, O.

HOUSES—7 room house on Dwight St., $2400.
6 room house on Pearl street, $1950.
6 room house on High street, $1950. See S. Burd.

I MAKE abstracts or title, write deeds and mortgages, at the law office of R. A. Flinn, attorney at law, over 26 East Main street, Massillon, O. Justin R. White, Notary Public.

LAND—30 acres with apple orchard, in good condition, 3 miles north of city on Akron street road. Will sell at a bargain if sold soon. Inquire of John Wiskofske, 222 North street, city.

PARROT—A young parrot; good singer and talker. Address H., care Independent Co. Office.

SEVEN roomed house on southwest corner of Park and Pike streets, in excellent condition, lot 60x 80 feet, there being plenty of ground room on Pike street for another house. Henry Lantz.

SHOW CASES—2 Two eight foot show cases cheap at the Eclipse.

STOVE—Small cannon stove with gas burner attached; can be used for gas or coal. Call at 128 Center street.

TICKETS—Ocean Steamship Tickets—AMERICAN, ANCHOR, ATLANTIC TRANSPORT, CUNARD, FABRE, FRENCH, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, HOLLAND-AMERICAN, NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, RED STAR, WHITE Star Lines, F. C. Clark's Mediterranean Cruise, Warren E. Russell, 2 East Tremont street.

WAGONS—Several farm and teaming wagons, all complete with 3 inch tires; also some good second hand phaetons, with steel and rubber tires, all of above for sale very cheap. Perry H. Young

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIRT and rubbish removed, cinders hauled and all kinds of repair work done. Drop postal 143 Wallace street.

NEVADA GOLD. HEAR ABOUT IT — All the latest news of the mines for 25c a year. The Cox Mining Journal is an encyclopedia of information to anyone interested in Gold Mining propositions in Nevada or to people contemplating investing in them. Nevada is still in her infancy. Millions will be made during the next few months. We have representatives in every camp and a corps of writers and clerks telling the people what is being done there. Write today for The Cox Mining Journal. Sample copy free on application. Address Dept. 132, Cox Mining Journal, 50 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE TO CIDER MAKERS—The new cider press at Reedurban will run every day in the week, except Saturdays, during the month of October. Cider for sale.

LOST

GLASSES—Child's gold rim glasses in a case, lost on Exchange street between Main and Charles streets. Finder please return to Purilan Hotel.

As we have the exclusive sale of the

New "Massillon" Post Cards

We can show you a larger and a more varied assortment of Souvenir Post Cards in both the local and from all over the world — Black and white cards 3 for 5c; colored cards 2 for 5c.

We also have a very pretty line of the Souvenir Post Card Albums, ranging in price from 25c to $1.25 each.

BAHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.

Get the Story,
Doc Gordon.
Only 50c a Copy.

HUMBERGERS
THE GOOD VALUE STORE.

Make It a Special Trip To Visit our Second Floor Section and see the elegant line of the NEWEST **SKIRTS, COATS, SUITS AND FURS** we can show you at the Right Prices.

Black Heatherbloom for Petticoats, 35c yard.

Mentor Comfort Fit Underwear It's that make that pleases everybody.

All Linen Laces Choice only **5c a yard.**

Auto Veils & Hat Drapes. The very newest in Veilings are shown here.

Flannelettes, Wool Flannels, Outing Flannels.

Cotton Blankets. All sizes, styles and weights to be had **At All Prices.**

We are agents for the **Famous Buffalo Blankets & Flannels**

Comforts. We have them for you at all prices. See Our Elegant Line of Styles.

Carpets, Rugs, Wall Paper and Shades.

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A RELAPSE.

Within the city's din and dust,
Its heat and toil and friction,
I dwelt, as many mortals must,
Till saddened with affliction.
I called a doctor, one I knew
To be a skilled reliever
Of human ills. Said he, "Sir, you
Are stricken with hay fever."

Then to a cool resort I fled
As soon as time would let me
And felt all right in heart and head
Until new grief beset me.
She is a widow—oh, such grace!
How can I ever leave her?
A pretty grass one. Fatal case!
Once more I have hay fever!

—Nixon Waterman in Woman's Home Companion.

A Testimonial.

First Student—Is your art school a good one?

Second Student—Oh, ripping! Why, they have a dance every month.—Tatler.

Too Many Eggs.

Biggs—Don't you think that all this talk of egging actors is all rot?

Miggs—No. I was once on the stage for awhile, and I left it just on account of eggs.

Biggs—Indeed?

Miggs—Yes. You see, like every other actor, when the season started in I was filled with eggspectancy, but I found that at the best one could only earn a bare eggsistence, and the constant eggsitement was eggsasperating. The one night stand hotels served eggs, eggs, eggs, and everything else was eggstra. The plays were filled with eggsits, and so were the theaters. Each night when the play started my fellow actors would egg me on to do my worst, and when I did the audience would egg me off. And the next morning the critic would remark that good actors are now eggstinct. So I quit.—Judge.

Her Wish.

A clergyman was about to leave his church one evening when he encountered an old lady examining the carving on the front. Finding her desirous of seeing the beauties of the church, he volunteered to show her over, and the flustered old lady, much gratified at this unexpected offer of a personally conducted tour, shyly accepted it. By and by they came to a handsome tablet on the right of the pulpit.

"That," explained the good man, "is a memorial tablet erected to the memory of the late vicar."

"There now! Ain't it beautiful?" exclaimed the admiring old lady, still flustered and anxious to please. "And I'm sure, sir, I 'ope it won't be long afore we see one erected to you on t'other side."—London Tit-Bits.

Rural Simplicity.

"It's dreadful queer," said the housewife, "that the potatoes you bring me should be so much bigger at the top of the sack than they are at the bottom."

"Not at all, mem," said the honest farmer. "It's jest this a-way. Potatoes is growin' so fast jest now thet by the time I dig a sackful the last ones dug is ever so much bigger'n the fust ones."—Harper's Weekly.

Patriotism.

"Can you tell me who was the greatest pitcher that ever lived?" asked the baseball fan.

"The greatest pitcher that ever lived was a woman," replied the old historian, with a smile.

"A woman! Absurd!"

"Not at all."

"Then who was she?"

"Why, Molly Pitcher."—Chicago News.

Too Sick to See the Doctor.

The country doctor had driven nine long miles in the middle of the night over rough, dark roads to answer an emergency call. When he entered the house a voice called from above, "Is that you, doctor?"

"It is."

"Well, this man is too sick to see you tonight. You'll have to come again."—Woman's Home Companion.

Self Defense.

"I'm surprised at you," said Jigley, "trying to borrow a dollar from that fellow Harduppe. You're surely not in such awful need of money."

"No," replied Shrude, "but I felt sure Harduppe was. Anticipated him, that's all."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Afraid to Come Back.

"How can Skinnem afford to stay so long in Europe?"

"It's a good deal cheaper than it would be to come back here and pay his debts."—Detroit Free Press.

Too Busy Then.

"How fur did de mule kick you?"

"Don't ax me. Think I had time ter measure de distance?"—Atlanta Constitution.

HUMOR

SHE WAS RIGHT, AS USUAL.

Higgins Finds It Useless to Argue With His Wife.

Higgins is very fond of his wife, but sometimes they have little scrappy arguments, in which Higgins invariably comes out second best, though he hates to admit it even to himself.

Not long ago Higgins thought he had "got it on" Mrs. Higgins at last so surely that she wouldn't have the last word. He came home one evening with one eye all red and inflamed and not in the best humor on that account. Mrs. Higgins became all concern.

"What on earth is the matter with your eye, Henry?" she inquired sympathetically.

"Cinder," said Higgins shortly.

"Let me get it out for you."

"Already out."

"Well, let me put something on it."

"Don't need anything on it."

"Well, at least I'd bathe it in salt water."

"No; just let it alone, and it will get well of itself."

"Henry, do let me bathe it in salt water for you," pleaded Mrs. Higgins.

"Don't want any salt water on it, I tell you. The best thing to do for a sore eye is just to let it alone," said Higgins authoritatively.

The next day the eye was still inflamed, but Higgins resolutely declined to let any one "fool" with it. That afternoon he went down to the beach with a gay party of friends and disported himself with them in the surf, swimming and diving to his heart's content. At the breakfast table the next morning he noted with surprise that his eye no longer troubled him and seemed entirely well.

"You see now," he announced triumphantly to Mrs. Higgins, "my eye is cured already, and I didn't do a thing for it either."

"Yes, you did," returned Mrs. Higgins calmly. "You did exactly what I told you to do."

"I did nothing of the kind. I didn't touch it, and as a result my eye is already the same as ever. I tell you there's nothing like letting things alone."

"Didn't you go in the surf yesterday afternoon?" inquired Mrs. Higgins subtly.

"Yes. But what's that got to do with my eye?" said Higgins belligerently.

"Everything. The salt water cured it, just as I knew it would," ended Mrs. Higgins, with decision.

Higgins stalked from the room, banging the door behind him in disgust. His wife was right again, as usual.—New York Press.

The Sweetest Meat.

When Uncle Silas sat down to supper one evening his wife Chloe had a nice dish of savory fried chicken for him. The old man's eyes sparkled and his mouth watered as he gazed fondly at the tempting viands, and he could scarcely wait to invoke the divine blessing. After an eager mouthful or two he looked over at his wife.

"Wha' yo' done git dis yer fowl, Chloe?" he asked suspiciously.

"I done buyed hit outen a wagon," she replied with honest satisfaction.

He smacked his lips several times as if to be assured of the taste.

"Um, um," he said critically, "I wuz a-t'inkin' hit didn't somehow tas'e ez sweet ez dem yar pullets Eph'um done fotch in de udder mawnin'."

It is hardly necessary to state that Ephraim hadn't bought his.—Judge.

Still Bitter.

"Well," said he, anxious to patch up their quarrel of yesterday, "aren't you curious to know what's in this package?"

"Not very," replied the still belligerent wife indifferently.

"Well, it's something for the one I love best in all the world."

"Ah, I suppose it's those suspenders you said you needed!"—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Regular Holmes.

Husband—Yesterday you sharpened your lead pencil.

Wife—Yes. How did you know?

Husband—This morning I tried to shave myself.—Il Diavolo Rosa.

Dashing Romance.

He (sentimentally) — The eyes, you know, are the windows of the soul.

She (flippantly)—I suppose that accounts for their frequent glassy stare.—Baltimore American.

Professional Etiquette.

The Undertaker (who meets the doctor on the steps of a hotel)—After you, Mr!—Black and White.

Putting It On.

"That man Careless has a very swagger air. Has he money?"

"No. That's the reason he has the swagger air."—Detroit Free Press.

TO KILL MAPLE WORMS.

How to Successfully Rid Shade Trees of the Pests.

The maple worm season is here. Right now the pests of the shade trees are reaping their richest harvest, says the Kansas City Star. And a lot of people who don't know are wrapping the tree trunks with bands of sticky fly paper, old quilts soaked with kerosene and bandages of medicated cotton.

"It's a waste of time and material and it injures the trees to wrap things around the trunks," said F. F. Thompson, the city forester of Kansas City, Mo. "They cause the trees to wilt above the point where they're wrapped. If the trees suffered only from the worms that climb up from the ground we would have little need to worry. The worms are hatched from eggs deposited in the foliage by the moths and butterflies we sometimes admire. Spraying is the only thing that will reach the worms. I use a mixture of three pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. Others use a dry spray, but the liquid is easiest for those who have not the advantage of the latest spraying devices."

How to Dry Herbs.

Herbs form an important feature in every garden, but it is not much use to spend a great deal of care in cultivating them if we do not know how to preserve them for use during the winter, so perhaps a few notes on this subject may not be out of place, says the Gentlewoman. They should be picked during the summer just before they flower, and when they are full of juices and at their best. Care must be taken to select a perfectly dry day for the gathering, which may be done either in the early morning or in the evening. Carefully remove all dust and dirt, cut off the roots and spread the herbs on squares of brown paper, which should be placed in a warm oven. In order to preserve the full flavor, the drying should be done quickly, as if they are dried slowly the heat dries up the aroma and they will be almost tasteless. On the other hand, they must not be allowed to get brown or scorch, as this equally destroys the flavor. When they are dry, pick the leaves from the stalks and put them into bottles or jars, which must be tightly corked. Before bottling them be careful to see that they are quite cold or they will turn sour and be useless.

How to Cure Insomnia.

There are several common sense ways of obtaining sleep. One of them is the application of cold wet cloths to the back of the head and neck, says World's Work. This treatment will not be followed by a reaction if it is continued for a number of minutes, and it often works surprisingly well. Another way of solving the problem is to soak the feet in a hot bath until the veins become dilated with blood, or the whole body up to the hips may be given a hot soak. With some people a two or three minute hip bath is the most effective remedy. Others find help in a few slow exercises which do not jar or excite the system, but simply bring some fatigue to the big muscles of the trunk and limbs. Friction of the skin, especially of the lower part of the body, is another means.

How to Clean White Felt Hats.

White felt hats have such a distressing way of showing soil that it is a good plan to keep the right sort of cleaning materials about. Dry cleaning (or almost dry) is always best; there's no telling, with liquids, how far the soil may be spread, perhaps making an ugly little ring around the original spot. French chalk, carefully rubbed into the felt, will often do the trick; but a rather stiff paste made of powdered magnesia and water is a very good cleanser, and really is not to be classed under the head of anything but a dry cleanser—there is so little water used. Let it dry, and then brush off very carefully.

How to Make Ginger Ale Punch.

For a ginger ale punch squeeze upon a cupful of granulated sugar the juice of six large or eight small lemons and put on the ice for an hour. When ready to serve put two generous cupfuls of crushed ice into a punch bowl, pour in two bottles of ginger ale, which should have previously been well chilled, and thrust into the liquid one dozen long sprays of mint, bruising the stems well between the fingers beforehand. Serve immediately.

How to Mend Broken Marble.

When mending marble coat both the fractured surfaces with a strong solution of shellac in methylated spirit. When this has dried heat the surfaces before the fire till the film of shellac softens and bring them together with pressure. For white marble the solution should not be applied right up to the edge of the fracture.

How to Clean Lattice Windows.

To clean diamond panes in lattice windows stir a little kerosene in tepid water. Rub pieces of newspaper soft and soak in this, squeeze them almost dry and then rub the "diamond." Wipe at once with old linen. With other newspaper rubbed between the hands, but not wet, polish the glass.

How to Remove Stain From Bottles.

When the water bottles are stained, clean them with raw potatoes, peeled and cut fine, in a little water or put a tablespoonful of salt in each, pour in a little vinegar and let them stand an hour or two. Rinse well and they will be clear and bright.

How to Prevent Streaking.

To prevent clothes from being streaked by the use of bluing in hard water, stir the bluing in one-half cupful of milk before adding to the water.

WIRE GLASS IN FAVOR.

New Material Valuable In Building Because of Cohesive Properties.

Wire mesh glass is now made for use in outside and inside walls. Builders are finding the desirability of this material. The uses to which it is being put are told in L'Illustration of Paris, as follows:

"Like re-enforced concrete, re-enforced glass is now more than ever employed in buildings. Re-enforced glass, the principle of which has been patented by an American, is made by rolling two sheets of glass between which is placed a metallic grating. The product shows remarkable cohesion and tenacity, and in case of breaking, the plates of glass instead of separating remain adherent, held by the metallic grating. That is the principal advantage of re-enforced glass. By interesting experiments recently made it has been proved that a plate of re-enforced glass slightly less than a quarter of an inch thick and a trifle over four feet long by about a foot and a half wide could support a weight of about 1,047 pounds. Under 1,322 pounds it did not break, but was only bent and cracked. Re-enforced glass has another important property. A small building, the walls of which are made of re-enforced glass, resists a very lively fire lit on the inside, whereas an ordinary window breaks at the first touches of the flame.

"Such properties clearly fit re-enforced glass for roofing, shop windows and glass partitions, but its application to the construction of staircases is particularly successful, for glass staircases allow the easy lighting of the descents into basements. Their steps are not slippery, and in case of fire their superiority over wooden staircases is incontestable."

HEIGHT OF THE AIR.

Atmosphere Envelope Is One Hundred and Thirty-one Miles Thick.

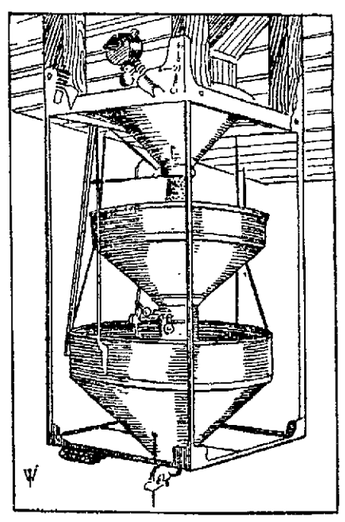
One hundred and thirty-one miles is the height of the atmosphere as measured by Professor T. J. J. See, who determines the thickness of the air envelope by noting the difference between the time of sunset and the complete disappearance of blue from the sky.

The moment at which the blue changes into black can be observed quite easily with approximate certainty by the naked eye when the air is clear, and by trigonometry may be ascertained the distance below the horizon of the sun at the moment of change. By this means may be calculated the height of the smallest illuminated particles of oxygen and nitrogen which give to the sky its blueness of tint by the reflection of the smallest wave lengths of the sun's light.

The instant of change from blue to black is possibly a little difficult of exact observation, but the method is not more doubtful than that based on the observation of shooting stars. The shooting star method gives a result not greatly differing from the vanishing blue method. The former gives the height of the atmosphere at 109 miles.

Measuring Grain With a Meter.

The latest method of measuring grain in a mill or elevator is by means of a meter, which measures the grain passing through and figures up the result quite as a gas meter registers the amount of gas. One of these grain



GRAIN METER.

meters will measure 5,000 bushels an hour and when set in operation will continue its work indefinitely and without any further attention.

What the visitor sees in watching one of these machines is three metal hoppers, one above another, with the smallest at the top. The upper hopper remains stationary and serves to guide the grain into the second, which, when it becomes full, empties into the third. At intervals which do not conflict with the movements of the middle hopper the third hopper discharges and makes the record.

A New Dumping Ash Pan.

A novel form of dumping ashpan for locomotives, which removes the necessity for any one getting under the engine, has been invented by John T. Hall and Samuel S. Loomer of Steubenville, O. It can be easily and quickly operated to deposit the ashes carried within the pan beneath the firebox of the engine. The invention has shown its merits in a test, and arrangements are being made to place it on the locomotives of several railroads.

Floating Dust.

When any one with normal eyesight stands at right angles to a ray of sunlight it is easy to see floating dust particles which are not discoverable with the aid of the strongest microscope. What is seen by the unaided eye is not the particle of solid matter, but the cone of light reflected from it and occupying a much greater space.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Quick Wit and Daring Ruse of a Russian Revolutionist.

Nowhere outside of the pages of fiction would we expect such an incident as the following from the personal story of the Russian revolutionist Narodny. Narodny had just jumped from a window to escape the police. "When I scrambled to my feet I discovered myself in the yard and among half a dozen soldiers. I was without overcoat and hat—a very suspicious figure—and, having neither, I could not escape even could I get by the soldiers who surrounded me," he said.

"I jerked a card from my pocket—to this day I do not know what it was—and handed it to one of the soldiers. 'Here is my card,' I said rapidly. 'I am a member of the secret police. One of these revolutionists is trying to escape. I am after him. Quick! Give me your coat and hat!'

"He automatically obeyed. I slipped on his coat and hat and to all appearances was a soldier of the czar. I walked past the guarded gate of the yard, out into the street. Before me were thousands of soldiers. I saw my friends being brought down from the hall and put into the black vans, about which stood guards of Cossacks. I marched through my friends (all of that group are in prison today save only myself and the friend who escaped with me) with the air of a soldier on a very important message and pressed on through the mass of other soldiers that filled the street."—American Magazine.

BARBER SURGEONS.

When the Razor and the Scalpel Were Linked In One Trade.

More than 400 years old is the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. At the time it was founded the surgeons and barbers of the city were united as one of the fourteen incorporated trades of Edinburgh. On July 1, 1505, they received their charter from the town council. The charter of the barber surgeons was confirmed by James IV., an early Stuart king of great enlightenment and accomplishment, who took much interest in the progress of the surgeons on account of the needs of his army in time of war.

In the charter leave was given to the incorporation to control the medical education of the city, such as it was in those days; of bloodletting, to have the sole right of practice and to put down quacks. They were to get every year the body of a criminal who had been executed to practice anatomy on, and they promised in return to do "suffrage for his soul." Of the first 158 members of the incorporation six were surgeons to the kings of Scotland.

As society improved and medical science developed the gulf between the surgeons and barbers widened, and in 1772, as the result of a process in the court of session, the connection was finally terminated. The deacon, or president, of the incorporation of surgeons was for more than 320 years a member of the town council of Edinburgh, ex officio, and several of the deacons were members of the Scottish parliament.

February Legends.

Why February has twenty-eight days is explained in the legends of the past. One is of an old woman, who, tending her flock, ridiculed the month of February because he had dealt so leniently with her and her sheep. Then February felt insulted and made leap year and borrowed a cold day from March and froze her and her flock. There is a Norman legend which makes it out that February had originally as many days as the other months, but February was a confirmed gambler and lost at domino a day both to January and to March. Strange to say, there is an old story of Egypt, wherein the god of February plays forfeits with the moon and loses certain days.

Not Wholly Ignorant.

An applicant for a position in the public works department in a certain city was undergoing a civil service examination. With a view to testing his knowledge of history the examining officer asked him what he knew of the Punic wars.

"The name sounds familiar," said the applicant, "but I can't just remember when it was or where it happened."

"Don't you know anything about Scipio?"

"No, sir."

"Surely you have heard about Hannibal?"

"Oh, yes, I know all about Hannibal. That's where Mark Twain used to live."

The "Bere" of 1542.

It is curious to find in a "Dyetary" of 1542 the information that "bere is made of malte, of hopps and water. It is a naturall drynke for a Dutcheman. And now of late dayes it is moche used in Englande to the detryment of many Englisshe men." The author was speaking of "beer," the then new liquor distinguished from "ale" by being hopped. In this sense a seventeenth century rhymer says that "turkey, carps, hops, piccadel and beer came into England all in one year," "piccadel" being a kind of ruff or collar.

In Doubt.

Ethel (who is not famous for her good looks)—I don't see why you should call Miss Whitmore plain. I'm sure I only wish I were half as good looking as she is. Fred—You are, Ethel; you know you are. (And Ethel is wondering whether he meant to compliment her.)

Firmness of Purpose.

Firmness of purpose is one of the most necessary sinews of character and one of the best instruments of success. Without it genius wastes its efforts in a maze of inconsistencies.—Chesterfield.

CHOICE MISCELLANY

Earthquake a Tonic.

There was in San Francisco an improvement in the general health of the people after the earthquake. It is an undoubted fact that a great many men and women who were in a poor state of health before the shock, with bad appetites and defective digestion, are now eating all they can get and digesting it without trouble, while the mental condition which so often accompanies the dyspeptic state has equally improved.

The explanation is as simple as it is rational. These people were fortunately deprived of their trams, alcohol and luxuries; they had nothing but simple food, and they were compelled to take exercise in the open air to get it. The men have found it possible to live without cigars or whisky and the ladies without candy. They have cooked their simple meals in the streets, to the better ventilation of their houses; for lack of light they have gone to bed early, with the compensation that they have risen with the lark. They have had the enforced benefits of a sanitarium, and good health is the result.—London Hospital.

Is Painter's Colic a Myth?

In 1903 the French senate appointed a committee of scientific men to investigate the effects of white lead upon the health of journeymen painters. The committee has just reported that it has made a careful investigation of the subject in eighty-six of the eighty-eight departments into which France is divided, extending its inquiries even into Algeria. According to this report, out of 194 journeymen painters who were in the hospitals of France in 1904 only twenty-seven were sick from diseases originating from their trade. "If this number were double," says the report, "we are still very far from the ravages which have been attributed to the use of white lead." The committee has not been able to discover any evidence of the excessive mortality which was reported to prevail in this business. The death rate among house painters is very low, averaging only one in every 7,000 or 8,000 journeymen.

School For Factories.

A course has been opened in Strassburg for the apprentices of the butcher's trade, and a veterinary surgeon connected with the municipal slaughter house and a master butcher have been appointed instructors. Veterinary surgeon gives lectures, with demonstrations pertaining to the anatomy of cattle, breed, detection of disease, age, etc. The master butcher furnishes general knowledge necessary for the trade. A similar course has also been opened for the apprentices in the tailor's trade. As these courses have proved to be very satisfactory and successful, similar courses are now being arranged for the apprentices of bakers, shoemakers, bookbinders, etc. The government of Alsace-Lorraine has also inaugurated special masters' courses, which extend over a period of a week to ten days.

The Beech Tree's Immunity.

The effect of lightning upon beech trees was the subject of an interesting statement made by the coroner (Dossey Wightman) at an inquest which was held the other day at Hemingfield, near Barnsley, on the bodies of two miners, Mark Kaye and Joseph Beaumont, who were killed by lightning while sheltering under a beech tree during a severe thunderstorm. The coroner said he had been to examine the tree, as the accident raised a very peculiar question. For years he had read and understood that there was no record of a beech tree being struck by lightning. Ninety-nine out of every hundred trees which were struck were oaks. In this case the lightning had not injured the tree to the extent of damaging a leaf.—London Chronicle.

The Town of Bullfrog.

Less than two years ago a prospector lost his way in the desert, near the California line, in Nye county, Nevada, and died of thirst. On the spot where that man's body was found is now the town of Bullfrog. A waterworks plant costing $50,000 supplies an abundance of water. There are hotels with baths in many rooms and residences equipped with all the modern paraphernalia that make for comfort. Electric lights illumine the streets where only the stars of heaven looked down on the death of the lonely miner, and within the radius of a very few miles there are now about 15,000 people.

A Unique Postmaster.

New Zealand possesses a postmaster who, for all practical purposes, is armless. Owing to a deformity which renders his hands useless he is obliged to do all the clerical work of his office with his feet. His name is Ernest C. Moon. He uses an indelible pencil in his official work, with which he writes clearly and legibly. He makes out money orders, postal notes and the periodical official statements by using his feet. In the same way he applies the date stamp to letters with wonderful rapidity. Moon can also use a hammer, saw and other carpenter's tools with his feet.

Suicides In Japan.

Says a Japanese newspaper: "According to returns furnished by the home office 6,245 men and 4,093 women committed suicide in Japan during the past year. The number of those who were mentally deranged heads the list with 2,758 men and 1,770 women; then come those who were sufferers from lack of means—1,160 men and 477 women, and those from diseases, 918 men and 705 women. There were also five men who were distressed by the impossibility of going to the front in the war with Russia."

THE STORY OF LIGHT

EARLY SCONCES AND LANTERNS, CANDLESTICKS AND LAMPS.

Tragic Incident of the Ancient Custom of Carrying Flambeaus at Festivals—Origin of the Phrase, "Holding a Candle to You."

There was a panic of a curious origin about the beginning of the eleventh century. It was widely believed that the year 1000 would witness the end of the world, and this superstition caused a very general stagnation of industry and commerce. Such panics have occurred at irregular intervals ever since, the last one being within the memory of the present generation and inspired by Mother Shipton's prophecy:

The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred eighty-one.

However, as soon as people became convinced that the world was not really going to come to an end in the year 1000, they resumed their work and play, and the making of lamps and candlesticks, like other manufactures, entered upon an era of prosperity. Monasteries were famous schools for this work, as for all other forms of handicraft, and paid peculiar attention to the beautifying of lamps and candlesticks because of their usefulness in church services. During the eleventh century Dinant, in Belgium, became famous for its copper work, and some of the most beautiful chandeliers of this period were made there. At about this time the "couronne des lumieres," or circle of lights hung from the ceiling, became a common device for lighting a church, and some of these are exquisite works of art.

In this period, too, various devices for improving and shielding the light came into use. Our ancestors were very practical people, and if some of their utensils appear to us somewhat singular it is because we do not understand the purpose for which they were used. It is rare indeed to find any cumbersome addition to a lamp or candlestick which has not its use. The old time silversmiths and copper workers did not spend their strength on mere decoration.

The sconce and the lantern were in general use throughout the middle ages. The sconce was a light covered and guarded from the wind, lifted down by a handle, and distinct from the lantern, serving somewhat the same purpose, but hung by a chain.

Lanterns in the thirteenth century were made of gold, silver, copper or iron, according to the means of the owner. The light in them was shielded from the wind by thin sheets of horn. Lantern making was an important industry in Paris.

At this time, too, noblemen and rich merchants took to having luxurious little traveling equipments made for them, and among these were traveling candlesticks and wash basins in this fine enameled work, the secret of which is now lost.

The custom of having servants carry flambeaus at festivals also became general about this time, and a strange and tragic incident is connected with this fashion. At a ball given by Charles VI. the torches carried by some careless servants came too near the headdresses of certain persons dressed as savages and set them on fire. The unfortunate guests were burned to death, and the king at the sight lost his reason, a madness which had a serious effect on the history of France.

Magic lanterns were invented in the time of King Francis I. A device on a somewhat similar plan was used as a sign before shop doors to attract custom.

Lamps fell into disfavor at the beginning of the seventeenth century and were used only by the poor and in passages and stables where the smoke could evaporate and a great deal of light was needed. Candles had then reached their perfection and candlesticks their most exquisite form. A candlestick of crystal given by Louis XIV. to La Valliere is still in existence, and it was at this time also that the crystal pendants came into fashion.

Street illumination was not seriously attempted in Paris until about the middle of the seventeenth century. In the first years of that notable century the streets of Paris were dark. The rich were escorted by lackeys bearing torches, the middle class folk picked their way, lantern in hand, while the poor slid along, feeling their way by the walls. In his edict of September, 1667, the king provided that candles inclosed in a cage of glass should be hung by cords at the height of the first story of the house, three lanterns for every street, one at each end and one in the middle. At the sound of a bell, struck by a watchman, they were lighted.

Paris was, however, considerably in advance of other cities of the world at this time. In London link boys stood about in public places calling out in lugubrious tones, "Gentlemen, a light!"

The origin of the phrase "holding the candle to you" is somewhat doubtful, but some authorities trace it to the fact that, as the small light stand had not yet been devised, any one who desired to read in bed had to have a servant stand beside him to hold the candle. One cannot imagine that reading in bed under these circumstances would be very enjoyable, certainly not to one who had been accustomed to solitude and a gas jet easily turned on or off, but there is everything in habit.—Gas Logic.

Reasonable Supposition.

Binks—I believe that Mary does not love me any longer. Jinks—Did she say as much? Binks—No, but she let her little sister sit in the parlor with us last evening.—Woman's Home Companion.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8 9'

MASSILLON IN 1852.

From the same copy of the Massillon News, March 20, 1852, from which is taken an article describing the opening of the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad to Massillon, which appears in another column, there is to be gleaned an immense amount of useful and interesting information concerning our town as it existed more than half a century ago. Up to date advertizers caught the eyes of their patrons by references to the most exciting events of the day. "Look out!" cried one merchant in large black type. "The iron horse has made his appearance—an event that has long been looked for. Yes! look out for the latest styles," etc. "First arrival of hardware by railroad," announced another dealer, emphasizing this statement by the cut of an old-fashioned locomotive and three cars.

Examinations in the Union schools had taken place about that time. The News editor remarks: "Whilst some few of our citizens who ought to be the friends of free schools, continued to discountenance the examination, and as far as they dared to dampen the ardor of the people in the cause, yet we are pleased to know that there were others who attended during the whole week, and who from various causes could not attend the public exhibition, yet gave evidence in favor of the cause by sending the price of their admission fee." School examinations were public functions in those days.

The News continues: "Whilst we have no disposition to eulogize those who are undeserving, we cannot refrain from repeating our oft confest conviction that nowhere can there be found a better set of teachers than in the Massillon Union school. Most of them had had considerable experience before coming to our town. Here they commenced their labors under the guidance and supervision of Lorin Andrews, esq., whose name will ever be dear to the citizens of Massillon; and in conjunction with him and his able successor, Thomas W. Harvey, esq., have establisht not only for our school but for themselves a truly enviable reputation. While we have at the head of our school such teachers as Miss Beckett, Miss Hurlbut, Miss Alban, Miss Hoxworth, Miss Bradshaw, Miss Jarvis and Messrs. Harvey and Griffith, we have no fears but that the education of our children will be well attended to." It was evidently no half way support that was given to the instructors of youth by the public in those days.

The News appears to have had a loathed but esteemed contemporary called the "True Democrat," which must have been "knocking" the ceremonies attendant upon the railroad opening, for we find this parargaph: "We hope our friend Brown, of the 'True Democrat,' will excuse our impertinence, but we should like to inquire about that free dinner which he says was given to the excursionis s on the opening of the railroad to this place by our neighbors of Canton. We fear that he is so much attached to free things that he takes dinner as he would like to have the soil—free."

There's sarcasm for you!

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Sunday Services — Orlando Sibila Recovering.

West Brookfield M. E. church: Sunday school at 9 o'clock; preaching service at 7:30 by the Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor.

West Brookfield Lutheran church: Sunday school at 9; Young People's Society at 7:30. As this is the first meeting of the society since the summer vacation, all members are requested to attend.

Miss Hazel Friend is on the sick list

Mrs. John Miller and daughter Bessie were visitors in Canton Thursday.

Mrs. Swieter visited her daughter, Mrs. Frank Eisenbrei, at Massillon, Thursday.

Orlando Sibila, the small boy who was run over by Patterson's dairy wagon, is rapidly recovering.

Never can tell when you'll mash a finger or suffer a cut, bruise, burn or scald. Be prepared. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil instantly relieves the pain—quickly cures the wound.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Winfield Scott, Supervisor, Has Resigned.

BASE BALL SEASON CLOSED.

The State Will Again Ask the Traction Company to Build a Shelter For Patrons at the End of the Street Car Line.

The resignation of Winfield Scott, supervisor at the Massillon state hospital, which was tendered to Superintendent H. C. Eyman this week, will go into effect in another ten days if Mr. Scott's wishes are complied with. Altho all at the hospital desire to have Mr. Scott remain, he has announced that the resignation was prepared only after due consideration, and now that he has asked to be relieved of further duty he desires to be relieved as soon as possible.

Mr. Scott resigned because of poor health and would have sought other fields of labor before this if he had carried out his own inclinations. He has been supervisor of the Massillon hospital ever since its opening and has been a part of its successful growth. He took up his duties here when the late Dr. Richardson was in charge. When Dr. Richardson went to Washington Mr. Scott was asked to accompany him, but was induced by friends of the Massillon hospital, which was then at a critical stage in its career of usefulness, to remain here and give this hospital the benefit of his years of experience. Mr. Scott remained and continued his duties as supervisor under Superintendent Eyman's administration.

During these years Mr. Scott's work has increased many fold and he has kept pace with the wider work. Since the purchase of the Doll farm and the placing of a number of patients in the farm residence, Mr. Scott has felt that he was unable to longer assume the responsibilities. Other opportunities have been offered to him, which at his time of life are to be given consideration. Mr. Scott will probably remain in Massillon after severing his connection with the hospital.

Altho it is the desire that Mr. Scott remain as supervisor, the resignation will be accepted and a successor will be named in a short time. The trustees will meet here about the middle of October and some action is expected to be announced at that time.

Altho none of the staff of assistant physicians were able to attend the semi-annual meeting of the Association of Assistant Physicians of Ohio State Hospitals at Athens, Thursday and Friday, reports from the meeting indicate that several very interesting papers were read. Dr. Davis, of the Columbus state hospital, read a paper on "Double Personality," reciting his experience with two cases where the patients seemed to have double consciousness. Other papers of interest to those caring for patients were given. This is the first meeting of several that the Massillon hospital staff was not able to attend.

The change of management of the Canton-Akron Railway Company has again given hope to those at the hospital that the company will repair its track leading from South Erie street to the hospital grounds and also build a shelter at the end of the line near the entrance to the grounds. At present the company has absolutely no protection for its patrons from inclement weather. The distance from the end of the line to the nearest building is such that a heavy storm would drench any person making the trip. An effort will be made at once to induce the company to see the need of the improvement. The track thru the farm is so uneven and so poorly ballasted that all cars pass over it at about half speed.

The base ball season has practically closed for the hospital team and the players are now able to recount the season's successes, which have been fully as meritorious as those of former years. The team is acknowleged by all to be the champion amateur team of the county.

Bowling is now occupying the attention of all lovers of this sport. The inclement weather will add many players to the daily squad which plays afternoons on the two alleys.

The class of trained nurses has commenced its year's work, which will continue until next May, when graduation exercizes will be held, as usual, in William McKinley hall.

Mrs. Eyman, who has been seriously ill for two weeks, was reported somewhat stronger on Saturday.

The most awkward and ungainly woman can be transformed into a beautiful lovely creature if she has the brain power to absorb the fact that Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do the business. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

Read the "want" columns daily

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

Awards Made in Educational Classes at the Fari.

The following are the awards made in the educational classes at the Stark county fair last week:

Orations—Marion Clouse, Canton, first, $2 50; Mabel Snyder, New Berlin, second, $1.50.

Essays—Nellie Dice, Canton, first, $2.50; Mabel Snyder, New Berlin, second, $1.50.

Reading at sight over 16 years of age—Mabel Snyder, New Berlin, first, $1.50; Nellie Dice, Canton, second, 75 cents. Between 10 and 16—Marion Clouse, Canton, first, $1.50; Lawrence Oldham, Canton, second, 75 cents. Under 10 years of age—Ruth Borna, Canton, first, $1.50; Vida Wilhelm, Canton, second, 75 cents.

Declamations, between 16 and 21—Marion Clouse, Canton, first, $2; Mabel Snyder, New Berlin, second, $1.50. Between 12 and 16—Lula Hay, Canton, first, $2; Helen Kincel, Canton, second, $1.50. Under 8 years of age—Hazel Quinlan, Canton, first, $2; Mabel Lautenbeiser, Canton, second, $1 50.

Spelling, between 15 and 21—Florence McFarren, Massillon, first, $2; Iva Stahl, Canton, second, $1. Under 15 years of age—Marie McLaughlin, first, $2; Sidney Gould, second, $1.

The judges were C. A. Armstrong, M. W. Oberlin and L. L. Delap.

FIRE AT LAWRENCE.

Ted McCarty's Residence was Burned—Loss $1,200.

The residence of Ted McCarty, miner at North Lawrence, was destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The loss is $1,200, entirely covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Mrs. McCarty was washing in a summer kitchen when the fire broke out in the rear of the house. Neighbors formed a bucket brigade, but their efforts were unavailing. They succeeded, however, in preventing the spread of the fire. The people living in the house next door carried out all their furniture, expecting that their place would be the next to burn.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to return our sincere thanks to all who contributed by floral tribute, by expresst sympathy in our sad affliction and parting with our beloved wife, mother and sister. We appreciated their kindness while unable at the time to give utterance to our thots. J. M. Andreson, Mrs. Eli Mock, Harvey Anderson, Mrs. V. S. Brown, Mrs. John Baer, Mrs. Mary Amstrong, Mrs. Abraham Zupp.

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS.

Don't Mistake the Cause of Your Troubles—A Massillon Citizen Shows How to Cure Them.

Many people never suspect their kidneys. If suffering from a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness; when urinary trouble sets in they think it will soon correct itself. And so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney disorders. That is just where the danger lies You must cure these troubles or they lead to diabetes or Bright's disease The best remedy to use is Doan's Kidney Pills. It cures all ills which are caused by weak or diseased kidneys. Massillon people testify to permanent cures.

W. H. Koons, living at 4 Wissmar street, veteran of the Civil War, says: "I have always recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to friends and acquaintances since I first used them in 1900 for my kidneys and back. During the four years, or more, which have elapsed since I first publicly recommended them through our Massillon newspapers I have occasionally resorted to their use and they never failed to bring the desired benefit. My experience has proved that Doan's Kidney Pills can be relied upon to do all that is claimed for them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued to eastern Ohio inventors on the 2d inst: F. C. Woods, Alliance, fish hook; C. M. Thompson, Newark, hose clamp; J. C. Speaker, Magnolia, fence post; E. C. Shaw, assignor to B. F. Goodrich company, Akron, tire tool; E. D. Sell, Canton, credit cabinet; C. K. Schade, Canton, lantern; W. P. Locke, Canton, match box; E. D. Carr, Akron, solid rubber tire; E. E. Andrews, Akron, friction clutch; W. F. Cooper, assignor to A. B. Chase Company, Norwalk crescendo and diminuendo apparatus for mechanical musical instruments.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

B. & O. Washington and East, Chicago and West.

Excellent service, lowest rates. Consult agent.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

SERVANT PROBLEM.

Italian Girls to Be Trained For American "Help."

At the head of the list of canonized saints of the future will surely stand the names of those who have tried with any measure of success to solve the domestic service problem for the American housewife. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's schemes for co-operation are a bit too advanced for the women of this generation, though these conservatives may be forced to try them yet before they surrender the pantry and storeroom keys to their daughters.

Now a man has buckled on his armor and entered the lists, and this in the person of no less a hero than Caesare Conti. Mr. Conti, a New York banker by profession, is interested in this subject from a double viewpoint. His concern for the welfare and advancement of his own countrymen is scarcely greater than the alarm which he feels for the fate of the old fashioned home in this land of his adoption.

His plan is to establish in Italy a school where girls of the servant class shall be trained in the ways of American housework. The teachers are to be sent from here for that purpose. These prospective maids are to learn a little of our language and a good deal of our cooking and ways of living. They are to be trained not for families which keep several servants, but for the housewife who has, or used to have, what is known as the general houseworker. These families it is that are the backbone of the American nation, and these it is that are being driven from their homes.

Before entering upon the proposed course the girls will undergo a rigid physical examination for the purpose of ascertaining whether they will be able to thrive in the climate of America. After the course the graduates will be brought over here and be taken in charge by some religious order until they go into a family. This same organization, which has not yet been chosen, will look after the girls if they are ill and send them back to Italy when it is necessary. It will also act as a protector to them in any case of need.

The plans for the starting of the school are well under way and after the details are arranged the first class will be formed, probably within a few months. Since the course is only to take six or eight months, another year will see the first installment landing on our shores.—Good Housekeeping.

Automobile Coats of Waterproof Silk

The newest automobile coats are of waterproof silk, and the rubber lined satin rain coats are also used a great deal. The silk coats are naturally absolutely dust proof as well as being most convenient in case of an unexpected downpour. Many of these coats are more attractive, for dark colors are no longer thought necessary. In one way, at least, the lighter shades are best, for they do not show dust so soon as deep blue, green and black. A black coat is perhaps worst of all, white and gray showing dust less readily. White automobile cloaks are rather the craze just now, and certainly they are most cheerful and effective, besides looking as trim at the end of a trip as at the beginning unless a muddy road is encountered.

A rubber silk wrap is made just as any other long, loose cloak. Some have the box back hanging full from the shoulder, while others are semifitted with the loose front. A few are quite loose, only belted in with wide straps at the waist. Rubber silk can be had in any shade. The dark colors with bright silk or cloth collar and cuffs are attractive, and the light trimming can easily be changed when soiled. Rubber silk, or gloria, is delightfully cool, lighter than the rubber lined satin, which is, however, frequently preferred because of having some little warmth. Perhaps the smartest satin coats are white, with colored cloth or silk collars and cuffs. Plain taffeta silk is also made use of. An unlined silk wrap affords practically no warmth, but helps considerably to keep off the dust and dirt.

Don't Be Touchy.

There are some people always looking out for slights. They cannot pay a visit, they cannot receive a friend, they cannot carry on the intercourse of the family without suspecting some offense is designed. They are terribly touchy. If they meet an acquaintance in the street who happens to be preoccupied with business they attribute his abstraction to some motive personal to themselves and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see impertinences in everybody they come in contact with. Innocent persons who never dreamed of giving offense are astonished to find some unfortunate word or some momentary taciturnity mistaken for insult. Of course, such a mental condition is due to too much thinking about self and to an exaggerated self esteem, even though unconscious. The best remedy is to persistently put thoughts of self out of mind. Find something more absorbing and more elevating to think about if you are one of the touchy ones and you'll soon lose the habit.

A Kitchen Stool.

It will surprise you to find how much less tired you will be when working in the kitchen if you have a tall stool to sit on when wiping dishes—even when washing them it can be used—ironing small articles, preparing vegetables and making cake, pies, and doing many other things. Get all your material together, then sit down on your high stool and do the work. It will keep you off your feet several hours in time.

Nurse Helen

By IZOLA FORRESTER

Copyright, 1906, by Ruby Douglas

The first recollection Derrick had of her was very hazy.

There had been the fight outside of Kid Murray's. He remembered that, every detail of it. For nearly a week he had been waiting for it to come off, on a tip from the union secretary. And it had all come true. The very night that Barker had landed from Pittsburg they had prepared his reception in memory of the speeches he had made before the coal barons. He had been faithless, Barker had. He had dallied and parleyed and dined and hobnobbed and, as Murray said, played the fool generally, and the wine of it all had made him heady, and this while thousands of strikers waited on his word and their children and wives waited for daily bread.

It was not wise of Barker. Even Derrick could see that, and Derrick was merely reporter for what Murray called the "pink sheet." So the night that Barker returned to make his explanatory address in Central hall Derrick was on hand to see the fun. He saw it. Not only that, but he was right down in the middle of it, and when the boys made a dash for Barker as he tried to glide out the back window he went with them, not knowing exactly why, but crazy with the sight of the running fox, like the rest of the hounds.

They caught him outside of Murray's, and those who could not get their hands on him began to throw things. Some of the things went astray, and when the melee was cleared and Barker had been thrown up by the tide into an ambulance Derrick, the "pink sheet" reporter, was beside him with a battered cranium and a faintly riotous sense of victory, as he dropped into unconsciousness, of having got a "beat" on the other papers.

But the "beat" never came out, because for days the "pink sheet" reporter lay up at Bellevue, and the world spun round him in gray circles like a view of the fifth heaven. Then gradually out of the circling grayness he distinguished one shape that came and went with more tangibility than the other dreams. And one morning he opened his eyes and saw two real objects clearly, without the gray film. They were Nurse Helen and Barker.

Barker lay a couple of beds away from him. He could see the face on the pillow. The redness had left it, and some of the unctuous mildness. The outline of the profile looked harsh and almost forcible against the white pillow. And he was asleep.

Derrick glanced up at the nurse. She was dressing the wound on his head swiftly, deftly, easily, impersonally. A ward surgeon in white came by, stopped and bent forward to examine the wound.

"He can leave tomorrow," he said briefly and went on.

And suddenly Derrick changed his mind. He did not want to leave. He wanted to stay there forever and let this girl in gray and white pat him and wrap him up and ease him. Then he thought of Barker.

"Is he badly hurt?" he asked.

The nurse looked startled for an instant. At least her eyes lost their impersonal look and met those of Derrick. Then she understood.

"Yes. He will not be out for several weeks," she said quietly.

Derrick remembered swiftly. Several weeks! That would carry him past the 10th, and the 10th was the decisive day in Pittsburg. And if Barker were not on hand at that arbitration meeting to dally and parley and fool around generally something definite might result. There was only one man to send in his place, Strogund, and if Strogund went there would be no parley, no fooling. He would win the strike.

"Have I been here long?" he asked. The nurse was clearing the table beside the bed of bandages and bottles. Derrick noticed that her hair was reddish brown beneath her cap. He could see the little curls around the edges.

"Two weeks ago yesterday you were brought in," she replied. "It is the 9th."

Derrick tried to sit up in bed.

"Two weeks!" he gasped and dropped heavily back on his pillow.

"You must not do that," said the girl severely. "You have had a high fever and are still very weak. Don't you sit up again."

She went on, and Derrick closed his eyes. The grayness swept around him, circling, wheeling, waving, until he could not stop himself and was lost in its void. When he awakened it was night. There were two figures standing beside him, the girl nurse and an older woman.

"He is worse," the girl was saying. "Dr. Ingraham said he might leave tomorrow. I will be on again at 7. You had better not let them take him before Ingraham sees him again."

"Nurse."

It was barely above a whisper, but she heard and came to the bedside.

"Will you send a telephone message for me?"

"To your friends?" The nurse was used to such requests, and this particular patient had seemed particularly friendless.

"Yes." Derrick tried to think clearly, to keep his grip on things before the grayness should come again. "Call up 3008 Main, ask for the "City" room—for Yates. Tell him that Barker is laid up in Bellevue with a smashed head and can't go to Pittsburg tomorrow. Tell him—oh, hang it, if I could only get on the wire for half a minute!"

"You must not excite yourself," said the nurse calmly. "You could not possibly travel to Pittsburg tomorrow. You must be quiet and not worry."

Derrick stared at her. She thought he was Barker. And her eyes were dark blue, almost hazel, and she was young.

"I will send the message tonight," she said and walked away.

And Derrick smiled for the first time in many days and went to sleep without the gray void around him. She would keep her word. Yates would attend to the rest. They would be able to follow up the tip. He wondered vaguely which of the boys would be sent to Pittsburg to cover the barons' end of the story, and then he smiled again, remembering the little nurse with the close curved lips and dark blue eyes who thought that he was Barker.

The next day Yates came to see him, Yates himself, clean shaven and cold blooded, but with the glimmer of appreciation in his eyes as he saw Barker two beds away.

"It went in this morning," he told Derrick. "There has been a general kickup over Barker's disappearance. Some said he was dead. But they thought he was simply laying low, to turn up high and dry at the meeting. Now they've sent Strogund since the extra came out."

Derrick grinned happily. He had had an idea it would be that way. And Barker was watching them, grimly, understandingly, his face looking oddly incongruous in its halo of white bandages. Yates nodded to him.

"Badly knocked out, Barker?" he asked pleasantly.

"But not done for yet," muttered Barker.

When he rose to go Yates gripped Derrick's hand.

"It was a very decent, timely thing to do, Derry," he said. "The old man will appreciate it."

That was all, but it left Derrick radiantly joyous. When the nurse came around he couldn't help it. He had to tell some one, and he told her while she dressed his head. It was after 6 then. At 7 she went off duty for the night. When he had finished she was smiling, too, and her eyes were bright.

"I am glad for you. Yesterday I thought that you were Barker, and I didn't want to send the message. I am from Pittsburg, and we know about Barker there," she added seriously.

"But you sent it?"

"I knew it didn't matter so long as he couldn't go."

Derrick laughed. The dear, delicious, foolish denseness of her. Didn't matter! He looked over at Barker and rejoiced over the smashed head that did not matter.

"They had an extra out again tonight," the little nurse was saying. "The strike has been settled by arbitration, but the strikers won."

"God bless Strogund!" said Derrick fervently, and Barker heard him. The nurse added gently:

"You are to leave in the morning, perhaps before I come on. Don't work hard at first and you'll be all right. Goodby."

"What's your name, nurse from Pittsburg?" asked Derrick, looking up at the dark blue eyes.

She flushed. It is against the rules for nurses to flirt with fellow nurses or doctors in Bellevue, but they have not passed any rule barring patients as yet.

"Helen," she said—"Helen Hayward."

"Mine's Derrick—Wilfred Derrick." He lowered his voice so that Barker could not hear. "I'm going to see you, Nurse Helen, after I get out of this place tomorrow, because you and I broke that strike. You don't know how we did it, but I do, and I think you're a brick. May I, Nurse Helen?"

"Yes," said Nurse Helen under her breath. And Derrick held one of the slim white hands close to his lips and kissed it. There was no one to deny him, for Bellevue had not barred love from the patients yet, and Barker was looking the other way.

The Power of a Ring.

She was homely and to most persons unattractive, yet as she entered the train a sort of halo seemed to surround her as one set apart from common mortals. There was no indication of exceptional talent, ability or endowment about her, no evidence of superiority, but a certain indefinable distinction. It was not quite an air of conquest, though suggestive of satisfactory achievement. She bore her head high and wore a Buddha-like expression of proud serenity.

Only a moment was she settled in her seat when off came her gloves, and then the key to the problem was evident. The long, joyous look bestowed upon the sparkling ring on the third finger of her left hand told the story.

That left hand had a busy time. It investigated the lingerie hat poised coquettishly over the face of one no longer young, it made sure that her brooch was fastened, it pulled her silken skirts closer about her, it tightened the straps to her traveling bag sitting in the aisle, and so on indefinitely, occasionally pausing for a caressing glance from the tired but beaming eyes.

The gay little scintillations from the diamond flashed out the song, "Engaged, engaged, engaged!"—New York Press.

Things That Happen Only Abroad.

She was an obvious American, and she brought a breath of hominy into the coiffeur's in Hanover street. Said she, "I want you to send a man, right away, down to the Cecil to shingle my daughter's bang."

M. Toupet—Madam, I am a coiffeur, not a building contractor.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

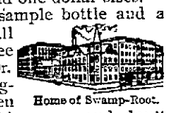
How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Saturday, October 6, '06:

Country butter, per lb	18 22
Eggs, per dozen	22
Old Chickens, dressed per lb	13
Spring Chickens, dressed per lb	16
Spring Chickens, live, per lb	10
Potatoes, per bushel	40
Apples per bu	50

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
New Oats	35
Corn, per bushel	60

Gymnastics alone can never give that elasticity, ease and graceful figure which comes by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

Trains "De Luxe" (B. & O. C. L. & W. Div.)

Trains 16 and 17 wide vestibule, high back seats, ladies' coach and smoker, porter in attendance No extra charge.

B & O. Cheap Sunday Excursions

To Bridgeport, (Wheeling) Uhrichville, Massillon, Cleveland and Lorain. Take an outing and visit these cities.

Constipation causes headache, nausea, dizziness, languor, heart palpitation. Drastic physics gripe sicken, weaken the bowels and don't cure. Doan's Regulets act gently and cure constipation. 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

Rock Island Ill., and Return, B.& O.

Farmers' Congress. Very low rates sold Oct. 7th to 10th, good to return Oct. 16th.

Don't let the baby suffer srom eczema, sores or any itching of the skin. Doan's Ointment gives instant relief, cures quickly. Perfectly safe for children. All druggists sell it.

Low Rates California

single and round trip via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Consult our agents before purchasing tickets.

Pennsylvania LINES

Pittsburgh Exposition Every Thursday Sept. 6 to Oct. 18.

EXCURSIONS TO
Denver
Oct. 12-15—American Mining Congress
New Orleans
October 12 to 15—Knights of Pythias
Chattanooga
October 15, 16 and 17—Society Army of Cumberland
West Northwest
South Southwest
Home-Seekers' Excursions in October
California
Oregon Montana
Washington
Idaho Mexico

and Intermediate Territory One-way Second-class Colonist tickets on sale daily until October 31st. For information about fares and trains, inquire of F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon, O.

DUFF'S COLLEGE
A High Grade Commercial and Shorthand Training School, qualifying young men and women for the positions of trust and responsibility demanded in this great Financial and Manufacturing Center. Positions secured for graduates. Write for Circulars, Pittsburg, Pa.

Wanted!
HAY!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST,
Navarre, O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

MORE WEATHER DATA

Washington to Get Reports From Alaska and Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG ACCEPTS PLAN

E. B. Garriott, Chief Forecaster, Says Observations From Central Siberia Will Be of Great Value In Making Forecasts—Success of Reports Sent Out Days In Advance.

Sitka, Cape Nome, Dawson City, Mukden, Petropavlovsk, Irkutsk, Moscow and St. Petersburg if they don't actually appear shortly on the weather map of the United States will at least be represented as contributors of meteorological data from which forecasts will be made up, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York Globe.

The weather bureau recently received letters from St. Petersburg indicating that the czar's government will accept propositions made to it some time ago looking to co-operation in making weather reports. Weather is just as much an international commodity as the postal service, and a sort of protocol has been arranged between the United States and Russia by which hereafter the United States weather sharps will have daily reported to them data about weather conditions of a region vastly greater than ever before.

In fact, when the scheme is finally worked out to completion the forecasts made in Washington will be based on reports covering a belt almost around the world and chiefly within the north temperate zone.

Co-operation with Canada for a long time has given the benefit of valuable data from the Canadian northwest as far as Medicine Hat and Edmonton, N. W. T. Beyond that, however, is still the immense area of Alaska, and arrangements are being perfected for reports from this region. It is expected that Dawson City, Sitka, Nome, Fairbanks and other points in this immense northwestern empire will soon be sending in their daily reports. The difficulty has been to get observers, and these are now enlisting.

From Alaska it is just a step across to Asia, and there, on the vast steppes of Siberia, is the real headquarters of the weather industry. Our supply largely originates there. To know what is doing in Siberia and beyond that in the westward continuation of the Siberian plain which constitutes Russia is of the greatest importance if the weather service is to be made of the largest possible value.

All this has been recognized for a long time, but various matters stood in the way. Expense is one of them. The making of the necessary international arrangements for synchronous and identical observations of the same phenomena was not easy, but the first step has been taken toward it in the arrangement just effected with the Russian weather department. The arrangements with Russia have been made by correspondence, which has been in progress for a long time, with the Central Physical observatory, St. Petersburg.

E. B. Garriott, chief forecaster in Washington, explaining the significance of the arrangement that has been accepted by the Russians, said:

"Russia has a system of gathering weather data much similar to ours, but they don't go in for forecasting yet so far as we do. In fact, they make little of that feature. But they take observations, and these are of great value to us, especially those covering the great Lake Baikal region in central Siberia. This is the center of a vast region of primary meteorological action, especially important in the winter season. We have wanted the reports from there and are finally to get them."

Weather in the northern hemisphere travels in a general way from west to east. The forecasters in Washington recently sent out more than three days in advance specific and urgent warnings of the approach of the great gulf storm. Two days before it arrived they forecasted that it would be especially damaging and severe in the central gulf region, and more than twenty-four hours before it struck they named Pensacola as the probable center of the extreme severity. Every forecast was fully borne out by the event.

If that could be achieved on the basis of reports covering a very small segment of the earth's surface—a segment including the United States, some reports from Canada and a few from the West Indian and Caribbean region—what might be done with daily observations gathered from practically all the land area of the north temperate zone.

Mr. Garriott declared that already some experimental use of these long distance reports had been made, though the results had not yet been used publicly, because the bureau was feeling its way before attempting long range forecasts. But the experimental use of the reports covering the wider area had shown the feasibility of making a prediction five or six days in advance.

It is true that such a long distance prediction must be somewhat tentative. Atmospheric movements at times are interfered with—dammed up, it might be said, and fail to reach their logical destinations on time or at all. But while there are such elements of uncertainty, yet the wider the area covered by observations the greater the accuracy and the longer the period over which forecasts may be made. At present daily reports from St. Petersburg will cover only three or four places in Siberia. Later, it is hoped, this may be extended to a much more complete service.

HOME COLONY FOR JERSEY.

Upton Sinclair's Co-operative Experiment to Be Tried at Englewood.

It's all off with Connecticut, Long Island and the Bronx, which have been in hot competition with New Jersey for Upton Sinclair's co-operative, servantless home colony. Jersey gets it. The site committee has planked down a deposit for Helicon Hall, formerly a juvenile educational institution up on the Palisades, near Englewood, says the New York Sun.

The deal was put through late the other afternoon, when Mr. Sinclair, Edwin S. Potter and Ellis O. Jones met John W. Craig, who has been conducting a boys' school in Helicon Hall for some years, and made arrangements to buy the place. The Upton Sinclair Co-operative Home colony expects to be all settled in Helicon Hall by the 1st of November.

Sinclair isn't going to be the star attraction of the home colony by any means. One of its members is Dr. John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia. Two other Columbia men, William Noyes and W. P. Montague, lecturers, are on the list. Other members are William J. Lampton, Edwin Biorkman, Edwin S. Potter, Ellis O. Jones and D. C. Serber. Dr. Charles H. Castle has heard the call of the co-ops away out in Cincinnati.

A valuable member of the colony will be Dr. James T. Gwathmey, who has been living in New York. Dr. Gwathmey said the other night that his specialty is administering anaesthetics, and he is going over more for the sake of his son and daughter than for professional reasons.

Helicon Hall stands in the center of a nine acre park in the corner of a fifteen mile forest, which stretches along the Palisades. It is two stories and a half high, is of gray stone and surrounds a spacious court. The building has a little theater and a bowling alley in it. On the grounds is a one story building, formerly used as a recitation room, which is to serve the same purpose for the little children of the colony when it gets in full swing. There were only twelve children in the colony recently.

No one would say how much Helicon Hall and its surroundings is to cost the home colonists, but the buildings are valued at $50,000, and land in that neighborhood has been selling at $2,000 an acre, so that apparently it isn't going to set them back less than about $70,000. From the hall the colonists can see all over the Hackensack valley, even as far as the Ramapo mountains, forty miles away.

PRIZES FOR EMPLOYEES.

Railroad's Novel Offer For Safer and Better Tracks.

The Pennsylvania railroad will soon distribute $5,400 in prizes to the men having charge of the company's main line tracks between New York and Pittsburg and between Philadelphia and Washington, says the New York Evening Sun.

"The purpose of the prizes," the company announces, "is to excite a healthy rivalry among supervisors and assistant supervisors in keeping the tracks of their particular divisions in the safest and most perfect condition. The general manager's annual inspection will be made in a few days. All general superintendents, their assistant engineers, supervisors and assistant supervisors will make this trip. There will be about 250 in the party, which will travel in the special track observation cars of the company.

"Six prizes, one of $1,200, four of $800 and one of $1,000 will be given to those supervisors and their assistants having the best line and surface of track between Jersey City and Pittsburg and Philadelphia and Washington during the year preceding the annual inspection. The main, or 'Klondike prize,' as it is called, will be awarded for the best line and surface maintained for the past full year. The $1,000 prize will be awarded for the greatest improvement in line and surface during the year. The award takes place at the end of the general manager's tour in Pittsburg."

Autos For the Country Postman.

Automobiles for rural free delivery routes is the latest advice from the postoffice department, according to the Technical World Magazine. Not only has the postmaster general issued an order permitting the use of automobiles and motor cycles in rural mail service, but the government has lately conducted a series of trials with an automobile designed and constructed specially for this class of postal work. The new machine is built for hill climbing and country road service. In hill climbing power the car is claimed to exceed any other motor car manufactured, regardless of horsepower or weight. In a recent official test it climbed a grade of thirty-two degrees and with two passengers mounted a grade of twenty-two degrees on the reverse gear. The machine weighs 600 pounds and is furnished to carriers at $400 each.

Gulls Killing Kansas Grasshoppers.

The great flock of sea gulls that is clearing Iuka township, Kan., of grasshoppers is much appreciated by the people up there, says the Pratt Union. While driving in that township the other day we saw at some distance what seemed to be a big lot of new tin cans in great numbers stretched across a quarter section of land. Presently we discovered there was life and activity in the white objects glistening in the sunlight, and then we discovered it to be countless thousands of sea gulls stretched across the fields and catching hoppers and bugs. They were not wild, as one could drive within a few rods of them and not disturb them in the least.

PICTURE HANGING.

The Best Treatment For Artistic and Pleasing Effects.

At this season of the year, when we are all busy arranging our rooms for the winter, one of the most important details connected with their decoration is one frequently treated very casually by the ordinary housewife. This is the hanging and arrangement of pictures. These form one of the best ornaments for a room if properly arranged, yet in the majority of cases, unless they chance to belong to a valuable collection, which requires and receives the attention of skilled and artistic hands, they are treated in a most haphazard fashion, either skied or hung in the most impossible positions, according to what the housekeeper imagines is needed by the last novelty in wall decoration. Now, there is a vast difference in the effect of pictures well and skillfully hung.

To begin with, no picture looks its best when hung directly opposite to a window, as then the light falls on it flat and hard; therefore, the least important should be kept for this position. Of course it is impossible to give strict directions as to the hanging of pictures without seeing them and the space they are to occupy, for so much depends on the room, its size and its position. There are, however, certain rules which cannot be transgressed with impunity. Of these the first regards the height at which the pictures should be hung. They should always be on a line with the eye, at which point they can be easily and pleasantly seen, and if possible their bases should be at one level and perfectly straight.

Next, pictures and prints should not be hung too close to each other, for not only do the colors clash, in the first case, but the different designs of the frames produce an equally discordant effect. If possible small pictures should be fastened to the wall, not hung by a cord, nor allowed to tilt forward at an angle, as this arrangement throws the frames out of the line of the wall. It is scarcely necessary to say that oil paintings and water colors should not be hung side by side. The former are considered most suitable for the dining room, library or hall; the latter for the drawing room, while prints and engravings may be hung where you please as long as they are not hung side by side with oil or water colors. A small hall hung with plain tinted paper is very suitable for engravings, but remember that no picture looks its best if hung against a patterned background unless the pattern be an indefinite one of tints of the same color.

How Gowns Are Created.

"How is your gown created? I might as well ask an empire maker how he crates an empire or a poet how he makes a poem. There are a thousand ways. Let me note down here a historic incident. It occurred only a few months ago, but it can never be omitted in any history of our art. The Countess de Greffuhl wanted a gown to wear at her daughter's wedding. She went to Callot Soeurs.

"'It must be something,' she said, 'something—not a mere gown—something that is a mother's pride and glory and as well her anguish at parting with a beloved daughter even to the best of men—it must be something'—

"She walked the floor.

"The artist's eye was upon her. There was something somber, tragic, awful, in this great lady as she went to and fro in an agony of doubt, of apprehension, of indecision. It reminded him—the artist told me—of some great empire thronged round with fiery foes. And he cried aloud, 'Byzance!'

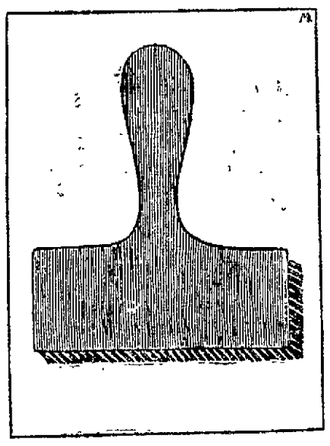
"Not for a moment did the countess think he was mad. She saw the light of genius in his eyes. She comprehended.

"He had created the Byzantine gown.

"And yet did he create it? At all events, she collaborated. And so gowns are made."—Woman's Home Companion.

A Help For the Housewife.

For cleaning the fringe on furniture or draperies there are several forms of brushes. The one illustrated is similar in appearance to the dauber of a shoe



FRINGE BRUSH.

blacking set and is held in almost the same way. Tangles can be taken out of fringe in half the time by means of this brush that it takes with brushes not made for the purpose, the bristles being long and so spaced as to grasp the fringe firmly at each pull.

To Remove a Splinter.

To remove a splinter fill a bottle halfway full of boiling water, put the injured part on the mouth of the bottle and just press on it a little. In a few minutes this will extract the splinter and reduce inflammation if there is any.

MODES IN BABYLAND

NOTHING TOO EXPENSIVE FOR THE UP TO DATE LAYETTE.

Simplicity Is the Keynote of the Smartest Garments—Materials Are of the Finest Quality—Trimmings of Lace and Dainty Hand Work.

Nothing is too expensive nowadays for "their majesties from Babyland," and the daintiest clothes that skilled designers can contrive are scarcely fine enough for their wear.

At the most exclusive places where a specialty is made of layettes for those babies "born with a silver spoon"—since no others can pay the prices asked—one is impressed with the dainty simplicity that rules in make and garniture. Materials are of the finest quality—well cut and put to-

A NEW CAP.

gether with the daintiest of hand work—but very little trimming is seen, and what is employed is in tiny babyish designs wrought as delicately as frostwork on a window pane. This delicate stitchery is what makes the little garments so costly, and the woman clever with her needle can fashion equally pretty wear for only the cost of the material.

For ceremonious wear when baby is on parade the robe illustrated is an excellent example of the best baby modes. Of sheer linen, with real valenciennes let into the material and dainty touches of embroidery at intervals to help out the design, nothing could be more charming. The bottom is edged with a frill of the valenciennes surmounted by the insertion, and bows of soft ribbon ornament the shoulders.

The first baby caps are very pretty, made of fine handkerchief linen daintily embroidered and edged with lace. These are worn over a little silk lining, wadded or plain, according to the temperature, and can be readily fashioned from fine French handkerchiefs if one does not care to buy them outright. The cap illustrated is a very new design and

FOR CEREMONIOUS WEAR.

can be had in several different materials—in handkerchief linen, made over pale blue or pink china silk, the color repeated in the feather stitching and piping that edge the front. The same idea is shown in caps built of white silk of handsome quality. About the face there is a full lingerie ruche, and the strings of soft satin ribbon are adjusted by fastenings under tiny rosettes, so that they can be easily removed for renewal or laundering purposes.

The little underclothes are built upon the most hygienic lines. There must be no undue pressure anywhere, no tight bands, and everything must hang from the shoulders or be attached to a tiny "body," which is supported by broad straps. These clothes are made of the finest nainsook and trimmed with hand tucks of the tiniest description and narrow valenciennes lace.

AMY VARNUM.

Kitchen Wrinkles.

Put a small piece of camphor away with silver not in use, it will prevent tarnishing.

To keep wooden bread boards in good condition, scrub them with sand or salt instead of soap.

To revive flowers sent by post plunge the stems into hot water and let them remain until the water is cold, then cut the ends of the stems and put the flowers into fresh cold water.

Match marks on the kitchen wall, which have been caused by carelessly striking matches on them, will disappear if rubbed first with the cut surface of a lemon, then with a clean cloth dipped in whiting. Afterward wash the surface with warm water and soap, and then quickly wipe with a clean cloth wrung out of clear water.

AN EARLY FALL MODEL.

Pongee Coats the Smart Wraps For Cool Days.

Here it is—the very first model that seeks favor as an advance autumn hint. Certainly it is smart enough to be unmindful of all that come after. The coat is built up of heavy Burlingham silk in a soft shade of chestnut brown, having the front tailored in original effect and glorified by revers of golden brown silk with touches of

THREE-QUARTER PONGEE COAT.

white embroidery. Below the revers are large buttons of the coat material. The sleeves are plaited and finished with flat cuffs of Burlingham washed with taffeta.

Although it is extremely smart as a trimming, it is said that taffeta will figure less prominently as a coat material this fall than it did last. First place will be given to the pongees which are taking on all the touches it is possible to give to a material adapted to all round use. We are assured that the new modes are to be very practical, and the first sample gives hope of a promise fulfilled. Gray and blue will be much in evidence, but brown stands first in the hearts of the arbiters of fashion; hence their followers.

FOR SCHOOL DAYS.

A Simple Little Gown For the Wee Girl.

Here is a charming little frock that is sure to please the young wearer herself at the same time that it is simple and well suited to its use. The model is made from one of the pretty clan plaids in lightweight wool and is trimmed with bands of the velvet rib-

IN LIGHTWEIGHT PLAID.

bons that are so effective on the bright background. Cashmere, serge and all materials of a similar sort are, however, equally appropriate, while the design can be varied by the use of contrasting material for the yoke and by a frill outlining the same.

Tea Table Superstitions.

An old superstition is that if the lid is forgotten when the tea is put in the kettle to steep there will be visitors.

When a girl receives two spoons with her cup of tea she will be married within the year.

Those who help themselves to the milk or cream before putting in the sugar will be crossed in love.

A tea leaf floating on the top of a cup of tea means that the drinker has an admirer. If the tea is stirred quickly and the spoon held upright in the middle of the cup, the lover will call that day if the leaf is attached to the spoon. If, on the contrary, the leaf clings to the side of the cup, he will not come until another day.

A Pretty Dessert.

A dessert that is good to eat as well as to look at is made of a bunch of grapes in wine jelly. Prepare the jelly, using a little more gelatin than the recipe calls for. The bunch of grapes should be small and perfect. Place it in the mold so that when turned out the stem will be right side up. Next fill the mold about half full of jelly and set it in a pan of ice. As soon as it begins to set put in some loose grapes and some candied cherries. Pour the remainder of the jelly into the mold and let it stand until it is firm enough to hold the grapes; then set on the ice to harden.

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

H. B. Leavitt Calls It Suicidal—Discusses Conditions on the Island.

"I do not look for war between the Cubans and the Americans, because there are too many witnesses among the Cubans of how the Americans fought the Spaniards at Santiago."

This was what Halsey Brown Leavitt, editor of the Havana Daily Post, declared when seen at the Astor House in New York upon his arrival from Cuba and asked to discuss the present condition of affairs on the island, says the New York Globe. The struggle now going on there he described as suicidal.

"The Cubans realize," Mr. Leavitt said, "that an enemy composed of Americans would be far different from the easy, siesta loving Spaniard. Still, if war does come, I believe it would be long drawn out and very trying. Cuba is especially adapted for guerrilla fighting, and the Cubans could hold out for a very long time. It must not be forgotten that for four years they managed to fight a Spanish army composed of 250,000 men."

In speaking of the struggle in a general way Mr. Leavitt said:

"This suicidal struggle, which has resulted in an American commission being sent there and which may cause the United States to forcibly intervene, may be placed in the same category as other revolutions in Latin American countries—that is, it is a fight between the 'outs' and 'ins.'

"There are two parties in Cuba, the Moderates and Liberals. The first claims to stand for conservatism, while the second admits radical tendencies. The most conservative element, in which are numbered those people who have large property interests, do not enter politics, seeking only to be allowed to continue unmolested in their peaceful pursuits.

"The Liberals give as their principal reason for attacking the government the frauds committed during the last election, when President Palma was declared to have been re-elected. Whether or not this is a real reason or whether there would have been a revolution anyway, the fact remains that Secretary Taft has ascertained that the claim of the Liberals is a just one, and, being just, he insists that the government meet the Liberals halfway in an effort to bring about a settlement which will save the sovereignty of the republic.

"The arrival of Messrs. Taft and Bacon in Cuba was regarded in different lights by the different classes. Those who play the political game were, of course, opposed to any interference by the United States. They regard very lightly the fact that their country has made a treaty in which is embodied the Platt amendment. They declare that General Wood forced them to accept the amendment against their will, and that therefore they have no moral compunctions about breaking it. The conservative element, on the other hand, gladly hail the American intervention not because they are fond of Americans, but because they want peace."

When Mr. Leavitt was asked if the majority of the Cubans favored American control he replied that they did not.

CUPID'S MINISTERIAL AID.

Reception Room For Girls In Chicago Stockyard District.

Methodist ministers at the Rock River (Ill.) conference recently gave $500 for the purpose of fitting up a reception room in the Chicago stockyards district where girls can meet their sweethearts under elevating conditions, says a Chicago dispatch.

"The home influences are sometimes so bad," said the Rev. D. D. Vaughn, "that the girls meet their sweethearts on the street and back rooms of saloons or in cheap theaters. I propose to fit up a good reception room, perhaps two or three rooms, and have a matron in charge.

"I am going to aid Cupid all I can, for most of the working girls are good girls and trying to elevate themselves."

Doubles or Quits.

Monocles are to be tabooed in London. To wear glasses and look intellectual is still good form, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, but it will no longer be fashionable to wear one glass and look half witted.

A New Version.

["Even the monks of St. Bernard have succumbed to the progress of mechanical science and have thoughtfully arranged a motor car service from the valley to their hospice."]

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Alpine village passed
A blaze of light, a noise, a smell.
Men said, "That's Brother Gabriel
'N' his motor car."

"Oh, stay!" the tourist maiden cried.
"I'd love to have you let me ride.
Pop's chauffeur, way back home, 's a flier,
But what I want 's a holy friar
'N' a motor car."

"Drive not so fast," the old man said;
"There's a police trap on ahead!"
The friar dashed on, out of sight;
Back came the scent, from up the height,
O'F a motor car.

Onward he flew and ever higher
Until an ice chip tore his tire
Or things began to break or bend,
And Brother Gabriel had to mend
His motor car.

His brow was sad. The car beneath
He crawled and muttered 'tween his teeth
Words that a friar should never know;
He (for example) murmured, "Blow
The motor car!"

Next morn he by the faithful hound
Half buried in the snow was found,
Still grasping in his hand of ice
A spanner, gripping like a vise
His motor car.

Tenderly back his brothers bore
And thawed him, to "mote" nevermore,
And from the mountain's icy crown
A team of dogs towed tamely down
The motor car!

—Westminster Gazette.

GREAT CORN CARNIVAL

Oklahoma's Plan to Celebrate Big Crop Yield.

PRIZES FOR THE BEST SAMPLES

Exhibits From District Fairs to Be Displayed—The Carnival, Home Coming Festivities and Drainage Convention Combined Are Expected to Attract Large Crowds.

The chamber of commerce, assisted by the citizens of Oklahoma City, O. T., will, beginning Nov. 26 and lasting until Dec. 8 inclusive, hold a corn carnival at Oklahoma City on a larger and more interesting scale than those that a few years ago attracted so much attention to Sioux City and Atchison, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

For the past five or six years merchants of Oklahoma City have been offering prizes for the best specimens of different products of the farm, thus interesting the farmer in the perfection of the quality of his crops. The specimens so accumulated would be prepared by the merchants and shipped to their friends in other states to show what could be done on a bit of land in Oklahoma. The summer of the world's fair at St. Louis the merchants of Oklahoma City interested the farmers of both territories in the selection of prize samples of corn, and small premiums were offered for the best specimens. So much interest was taken in the matter and such fine samples of corn were selected that the merchants instead of sending it away decided to select the best and make a display at the world's fair. Great was their surprise to find that when the awards were made on agricultural products Oklahoma had taken the prize on corn, having a better display of corn than any other country or state in the world.

Last year as souvenirs to friends and others in "the states" 5,000 cotton bolls just as they were ready to burst were inclosed in small boxes and sent to all parts of the United States. At first, on account of the unprecedented corn crop Oklahoma will harvest this year, it was almost decided to send ears of corn, but when the cost of postage was considered the expense would be too great in relation to the result. Then the corn carnival was agreed on.

The promoters of Oklahoma's corn carnival this year, which is the first attempt to initiate those that have made Iowa and Kansas famous as corn producing sections, are George E. Gardner, one of Oklahoma City's oldest and most enterprising business men, and A. W. McKeand, secretary of the chamber of commerce.

A new building, now almost completed, will be fitted up and used for the corn palace. Three floors, 175 by 140 feet in dimensions, will be devoted to various displays, and it is expected there will be no room untaken. It is proposed to offer prizes ranging from 50 cents to $50 for the best samples of corn, and exhibits will be invited from every place in the two territories. Whenever Oklahoma is mentioned it means the two territories because of the proximity of statehood.

Many county and district fairs are being held in Oklahoma this year, all of which will have been over by the time of the carnival. The best exhibits of corn shown at these fairs will be brought to Oklahoma City, together with all other individual exhibits. Out of all an exhibit will be made up to send to the Jamestown exposition next year, and it is expected Oklahoma will there capture the prize on corn and sustain its reputation.

In the selection of the exhibits each variety must be strictly free from any mixtures. Corn entered as white must not have a tinge of any other color in it. The yellow corn will be required to have no white capped grains and should have all red cobs. In fine, every variety shown must be strictly first class in every respect. The score card and rules of the Oklahoma Improved Breeders' association will govern the awarding of the exhibits.

In connection with the corn carnival and as a part of the fall festivities there will be another feature. This will be similar to the "Kentucky home coming" held in the Blue Grass State during last June. The usual fall excursion rates will be in effect on all railroads by that time, and the carnival management will take the matter up with all railroads through the passenger associations for a greatly reduced rate embracing the whole United States.

Governor Frantz will issue an open letter to the people of Oklahoma to invite their friends back in "the states" to spend Thanksgiving in Oklahoma. By having the rate of fare arranged to extend to any part of Oklahoma, through Oklahoma City, the visitor can make his destination Oklahoma City and from there visit any part of the territory at no extra expense. It was announced some time ago that this feature would be arranged for this fall in Oklahoma, but after the decision to have a corn carnival it was concluded to combine the two entertainments.

It is being arranged also to have a national drainage meeting in Oklahoma City during the carnival and home coming. There has never been a national drainage meeting, and at the recent national irrigation convention in Boise City, Ida., it was discovered that there were more acres of land in the United States that would be benefited by drainage than by irrigation. On this matter J. B. Thoburn, the representative from Oklahoma at Boise City, conferred with representatives from every state containing land subject to drainage and secured their promise to attend a meeting at Oklahoma City if it were possible to arrange it.

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BREVITIES

THE HALL OF FAME.

Matthew J. Steffens of Chicago is dean of the Chilean consuls in the United States, having represented that country for fourteen years.

Henry FitzRoy of Greenwich, Conn., celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday recently by showing his assembled grandchildren how to dance Irish reels and highland flings.

Spain has in a way on her hands now four queens—the reigning Queen Ena, ex-Queen Christina and Isabelle and the wife of the pretender, who claims to be the real queen.

C. F. Reeve, a Philadelphian, has been appointed inspector of cements and asphalts in the District of Columbia. For a number of years he has been connected with the bureau of highways in Philadelphia and is a chemist.

Bennett Corbett, an enthusiastic English golfer, who died recently, left this in his will: "I should wish a £3 cup to be given to the Chester Golf club, to be competed for on the day of my cremation and on the six following anniversaries."

Colonel Edwin T. Cowell of Dorchester, Mass., recently elected president of the United States Veteran Signal Corps association, is a great-grandson of Deborah Sampson, the only woman regularly enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

Dr. F. H. Cowen, the famous composer, was a young man of only twenty-five when he wrote the music of "The Better Land;" he is now over fifty. During the intervening years he has written much beautiful music, but nothing from his pen has obtained the worldwide renown of this simple ballad.

George F. Pollock, recently appointed assistant commissioner of the general land office in Washington, did not have even a primary school education until he was over nineteen years old. Now, while still quite a young man, he is receiving $35,000 a year for purely intellectual work. His father was a coal miner with a large family.

The Duke of Wellington, who recently celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday, is Prince of Waterloo in the Netherlands. He is Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo and a grandee of the first class in Spain and Duke of Victoria, Marques of Torres Vedras and Count Vimiero in Portugal; also Earl of Mornington and Viscount Wellesley of Dangan Castle in the Irish peerage.

SHORT STORIES.

Actors and actresses are regarded as undesirable risks by insurance companies.

An English syndicate is to erect a modern five story earthquake proof hotel in Manila to cost $500,000.

Cancer of the stomach causes about 9,000 deaths a year in the United States and nearly 5,000 in England and Wales.

A woman in Glasgow bought a ticket for Canada thirty-one years ago. The other day she crossed the ocean upon it, the Allan line honoring it.

The International Association of Auctioneers at its convention in Chicago adopted a resolution allowing women to become members of the association.

The assessors' returns show that Gorham has more cows than any other town in Maine—1,578. Auburn is second with 1,558 and Turner third with 1,335.

GERMAN GLEANINGS.

Two hundred penny-in-the-slot machines which supply newspapers are now in use in Berlin.

Electric traction is being used more and more on German canals. The favorite system seems to be overhead trolley with electric locomotives.

Beer mugs in Germany have a sort of Plimsoll mark cut in the side, so you can tell when one is legally loaded. When you get your half liter for 2 cents the foam must be all above the government line.

A school for Socialist politicians is to be opened in Germany. Its object is to provide political education for party journalists, secretaries and agitators. The number of students is not to exceed thirty. The school will be supported out of the party funds.

THE ANIMAL WORLD.

A bird which builds a hanging nest never selects a dead or insecure twig.

The water snail has a gelatinous rope which he can lengthen or shorten at pleasure.

The smallest thing with a backbone is the sinarapan, a little fish discovered by scientists in the Philippine Islands. It measures about half an inch in length.

An ostrich will never go straight to its nest, but always approaches it with many windings and detours in order, if possible, to conceal the locality from observation.

OLD FASHIONED.

What has become of the girl who crocheted trimming for her wedding clothes?

What has become of the old fashioned boy who couldn't work unless he stuck out his tongue?

What has become of the old fashioned man who had a tooth pulled and took the tooth home with him?

What has become of the old fashioned boy who believed that if a turtle got hold of his toe it would not let go until Sunday?—Atchison Globe.

WORLD'S WOOD SUPPLY.

Serious Problem to Meet the Increasing Demand.

Consul William C. Teichmann of Elberstock reports to the state department at Washington concerning the world's supply of wood to the effect that the demand instead of diminishing, as was expected when coal came in as a substitute for wood, has gone on increasing until the question of a continued supply to meet the present rapidly increasing rate of consumption is a very serious problem.

The coal mines of Belgium, according to Consul Teichmann, called for 1,712,750 square yards of wood for the various purposes to which wood is put in mines in 1903. Each year a renewal of old supports is taking place, and new ones are being put into new galleries. Railroads eat up enormous quantities of wood in cross ties. Add to these wood for excelsior, or woodwool newspapers, bags, etc., and one will have tons running into the millions each year. The following table is designed to show the importations of wood into the countries named:

	Cubic yards.		Cubic yards.
England	36,312,600	Italy	915,148
Germany	11,766,957	Denmark	839,630
France	8,496,300	Spain	392,222
Belgium	1,897,777	Switzerland	313,778

The exportation of wood is as follows:

	Cubic yards.		Cubic yards.
*Russia	9,544,071	Finland	4,330,451
Sweden	8,525,130	Norway	1,961,110
Austria and Hungary	6,929,260	Bosnia-Herzegovina	542,574

*Exclusive of Russian Finland.

North America, Siberia, Africa, India, China, Korea and South America still contain great unutilized and almost unknown forests. Nevertheless it would be well not to exaggerate the dimensions of these wood supplies. Many African forests are really composed of nothing better than thin bushes, and Siberia is already being systematically subjected to deforesting, which will also begin in Korea in the near future.

North America, however, once the possible wood storehouse for the world, has not enough wood to supply its own demand notwithstanding its 506,555,000 acres of wooded area. Even now it is dependent upon Canada, which, with its 798,133,000 acres of forests, represents probably the largest single area of any country in the world. Canada sends its entire surplus to the United States. Although large territories of forests, especially in China, Korea, India and South America, remain to be utilized, it is certain that the question of the future wood supply of the world, now attracting the attention of economists, will continue to excite great interest. The continuation of the present wood consumption without comprehensive reforesting will within a century at the latest result in a great and very important scarcity of the wood supply.

RADIUM CLINICA POSSIBILITY

Austrian Authorities Collect the Mineral For Use In Hospitals.

There seems to be a chance of a radium clinic or special hospital for the use of radium being opened before long in Austria, according to a special cable dispatch from Vienna to the Chicago News. For months the Joachimsthal mines have been sending uranium ore to a firm of light works at Vienna, amounting to 20,000 pounds, which has been treated by chemical experts in charge of Dr. Hietsinger. The result has been the acquisition of some $200,000 worth of pure radium, which will be given to various hospitals and scientific laboratories.

The Physical institute of Vienna, in view of this experiment, proposes to set up a laboratory at the Joachimsthal mines for the manufacture of radium salts. From this has sprung the idea that the radio active springs, which abound in the mines, might be used for drinking purposes. Samples of the water are undergoing analysis in Vienna and if the results come up to expectations a bath establishment probably will be immediately called into existence. The question is exciting widespread interest in medical circles and among people generally.

One Kitchen to a Block.

A co-operative kitchen in the middle of every block to serve all the residents of that block is the latest solution offered for the eternal problem that faces every housekeeper, says a New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. The plan seems feasible in view of the fact that the new Art club studios have a kitchen in common for the use of a small army of students who occupy bachelor apartments. It has been suggested by economists that a large kitchen be established in every block and that the place be under the direction of a chef, with several assistants. The housewife could take her food there to be cooked, thus saving the price of fuel and keeping the house free from the odor of cookery, and besides, in many cases, dispensing with the cost of dyspepsia tablets and pepsin.

Pockets For Women's Dresses.

Women who have for years been martyrs to fashion's prohibition of the pocket will hear with delight the news that it is to be restored this autumn by the arbiters of the mode, says a special cable dispatch from London to the Boston Herald. The opportunity to reinstate the pocket in its old place or inside the left hand seam of the skirt at the back is afforded by the return to second empire modes. By this is implied a very wide skirt hanging in folds which are convenient for the insertion of a capacious pocket. It was the eel tight skirt that deposed the pocket and drove women to carry wrist bags, which have proved a perfect treasure trove to street thieves.

On the Battlefield

[Original.]

I was advancing with the line when I was knocked down by a bullet striking my hip. Not knowing that I was badly wounded, I attempted to rise. As I did so I was knocked senseless by more lead striking my skull.

When I regained consciousness I was in the center of a battlefield. I have been exposed to shot and shell coming from one direction, but this was the only time in my life I was obliged to endure a hot fire coming from two opposite points of the compass. I could not rise to run away if I would, and had I risen I would not have bettered my condition. In the one case I would have been shot down at once; in the other I must take the risk of some missile either striking the ground where I lay or bursting near me. Round shot coming from one direction passed near above me, shells burst beside me, while the air was alive with the songs of bullets, sweetly terrible. Something fell on my chest and rolled off on to the ground. I grasped it. It was a lump of half melted lead. Two bullets had met above me and been fused by the impact. The din of incessant thunder, shrieking iron missles, yells, groans, can only be described by one word—hell.

The fire instead of lessening grew fiercer. I must do something to get out of it or be killed sooner or later, since no one could live long in such a tempest. I raised myself on my elbow to look about me. On my right was a line of bushes. They indicated a water course. If I could drag myself there and find it what I supposed, I might get down into the water, where I would be comparatively safe. The desired line was several hundred yards away. Nevertheless I determined to make the effort.

I was obliged to pull with my arms and push with one leg. The wounded hip seemed like a load of stone that I was obliged to drag with me, to say nothing of the excruciating pain coming with the slightest movement. While I was working through dead and wounded—always it seemed in my way—I was stunned by an explosion not ten feet above me, and for a moment half conscious I supposed the end had come. It was a bursting shell. Had it exploded just before it reached me I should have undoubtedly been hit by its fragments. Bursting directly over me, its motion carried them beyond me.

I heard the thunder of horses' hoofs and knew that it denoted a cavalry charge. The sound was far to my right and to my left. I looked and saw them coming. They would pass over me. I would be crushed. They were not in column fortunately, but in line. On they came like a troop of fiends, here and there a man falling from the saddle, a horse rearing and plunging forward or dropping dead in his tracks. I saw the Confederate gray, but it made no difference to me whether they were friends or foes. Their mad ride had nothing to do with mercy; it was to destroy. A lieutenant was riding directly for me. With an effort almost superhuman I raised myself. He saw me, but only in time to jump his horse over me. Of the first file behind him two men saw his horse jump and, suspecting some pitfall, passed on either side of me. In the second file, a loose line, one horse jumped me; no other came within a dozen feet of me.

Like a storm rack they had suddenly loomed; like a hurricane they had passed, and as a receding tempest will draw the wind in its trail they drew the fire.

For a time, relieved of the danger of lead and iron, I lay exhausted. Here and there came a groan from those who had fallen while the cavalry was passing; then the fire grew hot again, and I dragged myself on. It was that last hundred feet which came near preventing my reaching the goal. I was half an hour doing it. But at last I got to the bushes and, pulling myself through them, looked over the bank of a stream. The current set against the bank I was on, and I saw that the water was beyond my depth. Seizing a bush, I let myself down and, buoyed by the water, floated immersed to my waist.

Oh, the blessed relief from pain caused by that cool current about my wound!

In an hour the firing suddenly ceased. Then I bethought myself of getting on dry land. I pulled myself part way up by the bush I held when I found it was loosening at the root. If I bore my whole weight on it, it would give way. I was in no condition to swim and I should drown. I was no longer between two fires. I was suspended by a frail support over a watery grave.

I heard a movement above me and looked up. A face—it seemed to belong to a corpse—appeared over the edge of the bank. It was the face of a wounded Confederate who had dragged himself to the bank either for the same purpose I had or to quench his burning thirst, or both. Stretching out his hand, he bent a stronger bush a short distance below me till it was within my grasp. I caught it and after several efforts pulled myself up on to dry land.

How long I lay on my back looking up at the heavens—a few light clouds sailing peacefully as a bird soaring—I don't know. It might have been ten minutes; it might have been an hour. Then, partly recovered from my exertion, I thought of the enemy who had saved me. Turning on my stomach, I crawled to him. I found him lying on his side—dead.

His last act was to save the life of an enemy. F. A. MITCHEL.

ARTISTIC FURNISHING.

How to Arrange For a Hall and Parlor Combined.

If the hall and parlor are practically one room they should be papered alike, and if expense is to be considered use a green felt paper, says the New York Herald. No. 356 is a very good shade. This, with ivory paint and wicker furniture, will be very pretty. The cushions of the furniture should be covered with flowered chintz. The wicker furniture should be stained a dull olive or a dead turquoise blue, providing a chintz could be found to harmonize with it, and also a floor covering of blues and greens. These are hard to find artistically blended.

If a good combination of these colors cannot be found, a green felt, No. 392, which is a lighter shade of green than 356, could be used instead. With it use a rug of plain green terry and several white skin mats on the floors. They are inexpensive and give quite an air of prosperity, besides being very pretty. Have curtains to the sash, a pair covering the woodwork for the window, with a tiny valance across the windows and curtains. These should be of the same chintz that the furniture is covered with. Have well framed pictures on the wall in parlor and hall; the latter should have a tiny table and a chair of chestnut or oak stained green.

Tan color would be pretty for a dining room with an old fashioned dresser, which would hold a quantity of china, in place of a sideboard. The cups could be hung on little hooks and hang from the front of the shelves. By using such a piece of furniture it would not be necessary to buy a sideboard and a glass closet, as the lower part would hold the silver and glass and the upper part the china.

If a plate rail is preferred then have tan felt paper on the ceiling and upper wall and have a foliage paper below the plate rail, with tan and green predominating, with a little red in the paper too. With this scheme a red and tan Moodj rug could be used; a 9 by 12 would be the size for this room, which would cost $18. Plate railing can be bought for 16 cents a foot, stained to match the woodwork, and it is always an improvement.

The library should have the same green paper as the hall, the ceiling being a warm cream between the beams. Mission furniture of rather light weight is preferable to massive pieces.

How to Clean Jewels.

A sharp pointed implement should never be employed to clean rings, as it loosens the stones, says the Boston Traveler. Soak them in liquid ammonia and the dirt will be loosened. Afterward they should be polished with a soft cloth. It is a good plan to keep rings in sawdust, as it enables the gems to retain their brilliancy. Warm water and a little prepared chalk are all that are required to clean plain or chased rings. Toilet articles, vinaigrettes and other small trinkets may be easily brightened without the use of powder by placing them in an aluminium receptacle and pouring boiling water over them. Polishing should be done by means of a piece of clean chamois leather, but in adopting this treatment it must be remembered that the silver should never be allowed to become tarnished.

How to Remove Grease Stains.

Grease stains on a kitchen floor are difficult to remove by ordinary means, but they will generally come out with a hot solution of potash. If one application is not enough, use a second or even a third. Sometimes the solution, if the wood is very white, will leave a yellowish stain. To avoid this, mix some lime with the solution until a thick paste is formed. Let the paste remain on the floor at least twelve hours. It is better to use a weak solution of salsoda and fuller's earth on very nice floors.

How to Clean Glass Globes.

When cleaning glass globes, wash them with soap and water to which a little salts of lemon has been added. The great difficulty of getting the ground portion of the globe to look white is that grease settling in the roughness, it is very hard to remove by soap and water alone or even by the help of soda. After the globes have been carefully washed in the manner recommended do not dry them with a cloth, but after allowing the water to run on them for awhile let them drain dry.

How to Renovate Gilt Frames.

To renovate and brighten the gilt frames of pictures and mirrors that have become rusty and dingy, simply wash them with a small sponge moistened with spirits of wine or oil of turpentine, the sponge only to be sufficiently wet to take off the dirt and fly marks. They should not be wiped afterward, but left to dry of themselves.

How to Treat Cats.

Lovers of cats should not forget to provide their pets with a little green food in winter. Lettuce leaves chopped in their food, or even celery tops, are relished by cats. It is a good plan also to keep a lot of grass or oats growing in the house for them to nibble at.

How to Open New Cans of Powder.

To open new cans of powder remove the label about an inch around the top; then lay the can on the floor and roll back and forth several times with the foot, giving the can near the top a slight pressure. The cover can then be very easily removed.

How to Revive Patent Leather.

Rub with a linen rag soaked with olive oil or milk. Polish with a dry, soft duster. Cream and linseed oil in equal parts are a good polish for patent leather boots.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

Black Art In Another Form.

A German gentleman and his young son, Fritz, were on an express train bound for the seashore.

While Fritz was snoozing, his father, who occupied the window seat, snatched his cap and seemingly threw it out of the open window.

"Aha," the joking father said, "your cap iss on de outside. Never mind, Fritzy. I'll vistle, und it'll come on de inside again mit quickness."

The father whistled and at the same moment deftly placed the cap on his attentive son's head. Fritz was speechless. He pulled off his head covering and gazed at it in wonder and at his paterfamilias in deep admiration for several minutes.

As the train neared a bridge the little chap was inspired. Leaning far out of the open window, he dropped the cap and, turning to his dad, confidently said. "Vistle, fadder."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Cruel Interruption.

Marie, the farmer's beautiful daughter, as she posed for the young artist from the city, talked.

"I love the beautiful in art and nature," she said. "The midsummer sky of tender, smiling blue, frail wayside flowers, the song of birds, the whispering wind in the wheat, the gurgling streams, the lowing kine—these give me ineffable joy. I feast on nature's loveliness, nature, and more, far more than food to me is"—

"Mary Jane Green," cried a shrill voice from the kitchen, "wot fur did you go an' eat that big plate o' pork wot wuz left over from dinner? I told you we wuz goin' to warm it up for supper. I declare to goodness, gal, your appetite's enough to drive us out o' house an' hum'."—New York Press.

A Poetic Marriage Notice.

A marriage notice between Jane Lemon and Ebenezer Sweet was handed in to a western newspaper, and the editor, seizing the opportunity, broke into poetry in the following strains:

How happily extremes do meet
'Twixt Jane and Ebenezer!
She was sour, but now she's Sweet,
And he's a Lemon squeezer.

—Judge's Magazine of Fun.

Pa Was a Lawyer.

Teacher—What is the longest sentence you ever read, Bobby?

Bobby—Imprisonment for life.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Perfectly Honest.

First Student—I say, old chap, do you know that, though you were out, your lamp was burning till quite late last night?

Second S.—Yes, I know; but my father always looks at my accounts to see how much lamp oil I have burnt, and I can't bear swindling of any kind. —Fliegende Blatter.

A Base Libel.

Cholly—Goodness! I've got such a cold in my head.

Wise—Why, so you have. I'll have to call Knox down the next time I see him.

Cholly—I — aw — don't understand. What for?

Wise—For libeling you. He said you had nothing in it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Different Then.

"The Joneses are crowing because their baby weighs three pounds more than ours, John."

"Well, never mind," replied John. "Wait till Jones has to walk the floor nights with theirs, then maybe they will hush up."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Lights.

"We must be guided by the lights which our forefathers gave us," said the conservative man.

"I don't know," answered the modernist. "Our forefathers used tallow and pine knots where we use gas and electricity."—Washington Star.

Not Respectful.

Very Fat Gentleman (to street boy)—Sonny, can you tell me the quickest way I can get to the station?

Very Naughty Boy (after looking him up and down carefully)—I should say you'd better lay down an' roll over 'bout twice.—London Tit-Bits.

Evidently Not.

"Mamma, did you have an ancestor who was an officer in the revolutionary war?"

"Yes, dear."

"Didn't anybody but officers fight in that war?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

No Time Lost.

Hawkins—I tell you what, Sellers reached the top in a hurry.

Robbins—Yes, he must have made pretty good time, for he has been blowing ever since he got there.—Smart Set.

Good Proof.

City Editor—You say that this man is "enjoying a vacation," etc. How do you know that he's "enjoying" it?

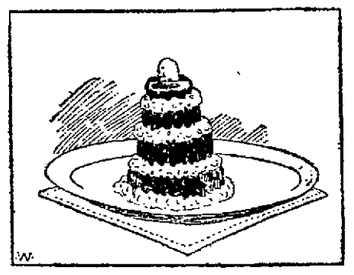
Reporter—Because his wife didn't go with him.—Judge.

AUTUMN DESSERTS.

NEW AND DELICIOUS PUDDINGS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE'S APPROVAL.

Gelee a la Creole—Blancmange Served In a Novel Style—A Steamed Pudding—All Are Worthy a Place In the Favorite Recipe Book.

Put a pound of prunes in a pan with one pint of water, three ounces of sugar and three-quarters of an ounce of gelatin Cook them till soft. Take out the stones, crack them and save the kernels. Put the prunes, kernels, a little cochineal, the rind and juice of a lemon and a glass of marsala in a saucepan and let them boil for fifteen



GELEE A LA CREOLE.

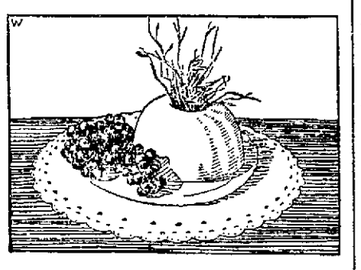
to twenty minutes. Have ready a pint of clear wine jelly. If possible use the well known shaped mold that is illustrated. If this is not convenient alternate layers of jelly and prunes may be set in any mold, though they will not be as effective as when they are set in steps. Rinse the mold with cold water. Fill up to the first step with jelly, let it set; fill in the next with the prune mixture, let that set also, and so on till the mold is full. When set turn it into a pretty dish and pipe whipped cream round the base of each step.

Blancmange.—A simple and attractive manner to serve blancmange is to line a mold, fill it with newly stewed grapes as thick as marmalade, then chill on ice. Wheat and grapes make a dainty decoration for this dish.

Steamed Pudding.—One cupful of chopped suet, one cupful of molasses, one cupful and a half of fine breadcrumbs, two scant cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of any kind of chopped dried fruit, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one scant half teaspoonful of soda mixed with one cupful of sour milk. Mix, turn into a greased mold and steam for four hours.

Marlborough Pudding.—Beat the yolks of five eggs with one-half pound of sugar and one pint of cream seasoned with the grated rind of a fresh lemon. Put into a deep bowl or pitcher and set in a vessel of boiling water and stir until it is a thick cream. When cold stir in a small cupful of raspberry jam or orange marmalade. Pour into a deep baking dish. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff meringue with four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and put on top of the cream. With a spoon shape the meringue to look like large roses. Brown in the oven for a few minutes.

Lemon Pudding.—Pare the rind of three lemons and boil rind till tender.



BLANCMANGE.

Pound in a mortar and mix with them a quarter of a pound of lady fingers crumbled fine and stirred into a quart of boiling milk. Beat the yolks of four eggs light with half a pound of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Stir in the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, add to milk, put all on back of the fire and stir till thick and smooth. Put a border of paste around a deep dish and pour in the pudding. Strew top thickly with candied sweetmeats or thinly sliced citron and bake three-quarters of an hour. Serve cold.

Menagerie Jewelry.

In London the fad for wearing representations of animals for personal adornment is cultivated by a sufficient number of women to make an impression on the displays in shop windows and show cases. Bracelets that clasp with carved heads of sheep, oxen, goats, dogs and even snakes are frequently to be seen.

A Bond street jeweler was recently commissioned to make a necklace of decidedly original design for a well known society women. It is to be made of fine gold links from which depend the heads of her favorite pets carved in gold. There are three dogs', two cats', a pony's and a parrot's head. The clasp is a copy of a pet lizard, executed in gold, with jeweled eyes.

Following the same freakish fashion there are two London women who, contrary to the general tendency of their sex, invariably wear small white mice fixed on the lapels of their coats. These mice, which are most lifelike, are made of plaster, and sharp hooks are attached to their feet to hold them in position.

Game For Nursery.

A soap bubble race makes excellent fun. Lay a long stick on the floor to serve as a goal and provide each player with a fan, which can be made of stiff paper, with which to drive the bubbles from the starting point. At a given signal the bubbles are blown and the fans brought into use. If a bubble bursts before any player has reached the goal the player may return to blow a second one.

VOGUE POINTS.

An Ideal Costume For the Practical Housekeeper.

There are many women who do their own housework either as a general rule or during one of those domestic upheavals which sometimes attack the bliss of the most careful housewife. There is, however, a vast difference in the way in which different women regard the question of housework. Some really enjoy it, some consider it menial and something to be ashamed of while others moan because they find it so hard and toilsome. Yet there are many women striving to make ends meet on a tiny income who will not look the question of housework squarely in the face. There are many small houses which would be far better kept and happier places if the mistress did not content herself with "a little light dusting" and leave everything else to an ill trained general servant. If she boldly and gladly undertook the housemaid's place and trained the girl as cook, her house would be a very differ-

DRESS FOR HOUSEWORK.

ent place and herself a much healthier and happier woman. But there must be no pretense about it. There must be a special dress, and one neat, practical and pretty enough to glory in should it be necessary to see people during working hours.

The working gown must be washable and, experience suggests a pretty colored linen as the fabric. Green is a cool and beautiful color, it washes well and is somehow restful to wear. The gown must be simply made. A blouse and skirt is unsatisfactory because it is never tidy behind. The illustration shows an ideal costume for the practical housekeeper. The tucked bodice is set into a band into which is sewn the slightly gored full skirt. The sleeves have two sets of buttons at the wrist. One holds the cuff loosely and the next quite tight. The sleeve can be undone altogether if bare arms feel more energetic. An apron is necessary, and white linen is nicest for this, and the simpler the better.

No lady would think of sweeping and dusting with unprotected hair; the process is too unpleasant. For this purpose a mob cap is the best. It is made of spotted muslin and is but a circular piece of material with a frill attached. A slot for the string or ribbon may be used to gather it up after washing, but a beading of insertion through which the ribbon is run is perhaps daintier.

Linen Hints.

When hanging your linen to dry use two lines comparatively close and parallel for your tablecloths and sheets.

Throw one selvage side of your tablecloth over one line towards the other, allowing it to hang down about a quarter of a yard and being careful to pin it a short distance from the ends. Take the opposite of your cloth and throw it over the other line, facing the first line, and pin it in the same manner.

This will form a sort of bag and will prevent to a considerable extent the wild blowing of the tablecloth in windy weather.

After the table linen is thoroughly dried remove it from the line and prepare to dampen it. A whisk broom is excellent for the purpose.

Sprinkle the tablecloths freely, being sure that the selvage ends or hemstitched borders are thoroughly damp. Roll up tightly, patting the roll frequently to spread the dampness.

Dainty Luncheon Dish.

Take a large ripe cucumber, peel it from the blossom end toward you, removing at least one inch from the stem end and then cut into slices two inches thick. Sprinkle them thickly with salt and put on one side for an hour. Remove any superfluous salt and the seeds and centers from the pieces carefully with a small pointed knife, leaving just a circle of the cucumber. Place each one on a slice of tomato, sprinkle with pepper and salt to taste, adding a few drops of vinegar and then fill up the hollow center of the cucumber with cold minced meat to which have been added the yolk of a hard boiled egg well beaten and a tablespoonful of cream. On the top put a little good mayonnaise dressing and place each piece with its tomato base on a leaf of crisp lettuce and garnish with watercress. It should be placed on ice until served as it should be eaten as cold as possible. Cold salmon cut into very small flakes with a silver knife is a delicious substitute for the cold meat.

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